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MEESE REMARKS SHOW U.S. WILL DELAY SALT TALKS

LD041544 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Washington, 4 May, TASS--Edwin Meese, adviser of the U.S. President, admitted that the White House felt "there is no legal or moral commitment to abide by SALT I and SALT II." If there was some situation that required a particular course of conduct by the United States, then "we would not feel bound by the SALT II formulation," he said in a CBS interview.

The presidential adviser did not explain what particular situation he meant. He did not even try to conceal that by refusing to recognize any commitments under these treaties, the Republican administration was paving the way for all-round efforts to build up the United States nuclear and military potential. He pointed out, specifically, that the SALT II treaty "severely limited" the programme to create and deploy the MX mobile-based ballistic missiles and said that the administration did not feel that SALT II was a constriction "as we approach the best way to handle the strategic missile programme in this country."

In other words, the present administration, which has embarked on efforts to gain military superiority, is displeased with the fact that the SALT II treaty provides for gradual decrease in the overall strategic nuclear missile potential of both opposing parties.

In the context of such statements, observers doubt that sincerity of assertions by the presidential adviser that the present administration was allegedly very "interested in realistic talks with the Soviet concerning arms limitation" and that arms limitation was "a major objective of this administration."

It is also emphasized here that, though declaring this "interest," Mr Meese provided a number of preconditons for such talks and resorted to the notorious theory of linkage with the Soviet Union's "conduct." His statements leave no doubt that the United States is going to do its utmost to delay the beginning of talks by making reference to the need for consultations with its allies and other measures in this direction, which would require many months, as follows from Mr Meese's words.

USSR EUROMISSILE PROPOSALS, NATO SESSION VIEWED

LD041328 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 4 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladen Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Medium-range missiles in Europe will be high on the agenda at the spring session of the NATO Council which opened in Rome today. As is known, the Soviet Union has taken an important initiative on this issue, calling for a curb on a further race in nuclear missiles and the strengthening of security in Europe.

The Soviet Union proposes that a moratorium be placed on the deployment in Europe of Soviet and NATO medium-range nuclear missiles, freezing the existing level of that weaponry both in quantitative and qualitative respects. The process of this freeze should, naturally, include U.S. nuclear forward-based systems in that region which constitute an integral part of the total of nuclear forces in Europe. The objectives and nature of the Soviet proposal for the moratorium were set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Prague on April 7.

Nevertheless, leading circles in the West continue to misinterpret the Soviet proposal. They claim that it contains nothing new.

Meanwhile, the novelty of the USSR's idea is obvious. The Soviet Union proposes that the qualitative level of nuclear missile weaponry should not be raised, that its further improvement should be blocked, for rapid and profound changes are now taking place in the development of military equipment.

Qualitatively new types of weaponry, primarily weapons of mass annihilation, are being developed. They can complicate and even call in question control over them, and therefore, their agreed reduction.

That is why the Soviet Union proposes to NATO to refrain from the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Naturally, the Soviet Union is also prepared to refrain from the deployment of its own nuclear missiles. Can they in the Pentagon and NATO really think that the Soviet Union, if accord is not reached on this issue, will not take measures in response? Are there any disadvantages for the West if the Soviet Union stops increasing its nuclear missile potential and its improvement? For the Soviet medium-range missiles, called SS-20 in the West, are not the limit to the USSR's technical possibilities.

It is perfectly clear to any unbiased person that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium is beneficial to both sides. It rules out unilateral military advantages. This is well understood in Western Europe. That is why, prior to the opening of the session of the NATO Council in Rome West European states demand that Washington agree to the resumption of talks on the limitation of nuclear missile systems.

HAIG PRESSURED ON MISSILE TALKS AT NATO SESSION

LD051112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] In their reports from Rome, where the NATO Council session is being held, news agencies today report a speech by Haig, the U.S. secretary of state. According to REUTER, Haig, yielding to pressure from the West European countries, was forced to declare Washington's intention of resuming talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Another agency, AP, considers that Haig's agreement to the resumption of dialogue with the USSR reflects a recognition of widespread disaffection in Western Europe over the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles there. The point is that in December 1979, when Washington was trying to get its allies to allow the deployment of the new missiles, it was done on condition that talks would be started immediately with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear arsenals in Europe.

In addition, the Netherlands and Belgium linked their involvement in the deployment of the new American missiles with the results of these talks. Fearing that its West European partners could renege on the pledge to deploy the new missiles on their territory, the United States was thus compelled, through Haig, to delcare its readiness to start a dialogue. How sincere this White House announcement is, only time will tell. But, as is well-known, the United States has advanced a number of conditions for the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe which are quite unacceptable to our country.

SPD, BRANDT FAVOR OPPOSITION TO NATO MISSILE PLANS

LD041344 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 May, TASS--The organisation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in Baden-Wurttemberg has come out in favour of renouncing NATO's nuclear-missile plans. At a conference of Baden-Wurttemberg Social Democrats in the city of Aalen, the overwhelming majority of the participants voted for the proposal recommending the next federal congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to reexamine the decision of the party congress of December 1979 which approved the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of European countries, including West Germany among them.

The decision of the Aalen conference stresses that "the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile armaments should start immediately without any preconditions" and that the Soviet Union's "proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of such armaments is a reasonable component part of such negotiations."

"The policy aimed at attaining military superiority, or the steps aimed at seriously worsening East-West relations will meet resolute opposition on our party," the resolution says.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willi Brandt, in his speech sharply criticised Washington's stand with regard to the FRG and other NATO partners. Willi Brandt described as "clearly absurd" the demands of the U.S. secretary of defence Casper Weinberger concerning a further increase in Bonn's military spending at the expense of the allocations on social needs.

"As a person who knows the value of German-American cooperation, I am indignant at how many absurd demands on Washington has lately made," Willy Brandt said.

"This is sheer impudence when people close to the U.S. President allow themselves to instruct the FRG how to draw up its budget," he stressed. "There are limits to unrestrained demands which can be made on Bonn," the speaker added.

Brandt highly praised the decision of the conference to reject NATO's nuclear-missile plans. He described the decision as "an important and significant landmark" and "a contribution to the cause of restraining the arms race."

VIENNA TO HOST WORLD DISARMAMENT 'DIALOGUES'

LD051017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Austria: To Preserve Detente"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Kondrashov]

[Text] To preserve mankind's dearest asset--peace--and to strive for concrete results in the disarmament sphere--this idea permeated the speeches of the participants in the international preparatory meeting held in Vienna on convening a world conference-dialogue on questions of disarmament and detente.

Eminent figures representing approximately 50 political parties and mass organizations from 30 countries participated in the meeting. The Soviet delegation was headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Agreement was reached to hold a world conference-dialogue on questions of disarmament and detente in Vienna 27 through 30 November this year. Its agenda was approved. A decision was adopted to set up an international preparatory committee on the convening of this major forum.

The eminent Italian public figure V. Origlia said: Our meeting was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Despite ideological differences, we were united by a common goal: to do everything possible to prevent war, end the arms race and to strengthen the peoples' security.

The new Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are especially significant for resolving complex international questions. They have been greeted with tremendous interest and attention in Italy. It is now necessary to implement the Soviet proposals in practice.

INTERNATIONAL BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD301323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Banks' Council Session"]

[Text] The 28th session of the International Bank Council was held in Moscow 22-23 April. Taking part in its work were delegations of representatives of the countries belonging to the bank: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR, and also representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. The council approved the bank's activity in 1980, approved the report submitted by the board on the activity of the International Investment Bank in 1980 and the bank's balance as of 1 January 1981, adopted decisions on the distribution of profits for 1980, approved new projects suitable for the granting of credit and also examined other questions of the bank's activity. The council session took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

SOCIALIST UNITY AFTER PARTY CONGRESSES STRESSED

LD040927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unbreakable Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] In the course of building the new socialist world, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, an unprecedented type of interstate relations--genuinely just, equal and fraternal--has emerged. It is precisely in this spirit that the ties between the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are formed. "Since olden times relations between states has been called international," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "But it is only in our time, in the world of socialism, that they have really become relations between peoples. Millions and millions of people have a direct part in them. This, comrades, is an essential gain of socialism, a great service by it to mankind."

The socialist community countries' insuperable strength lies in their indestructible unity and cohesion. This unity is based on the granite-like foundation of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism. The communist and workers parties are the proponents of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist ideas, the inspirers and organizers of the struggle of the socialist community countries, peoples for the great ideals of socialism and communism. The whole world is currently resounding to the CPSU Central Committee's fervent May Day slogan:

"Fraternal Greetings to the Communist and Workers Parties!

"Honor and Glory to the Communists--Courageous Fighters for the People's Cause!"

The 26th CPSU Congress and also the recent congresses of the communists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR were a striking demonstration of the great force of the communists' unity and cohesion and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism.

The work of the fraternal parties' congresses took place in a businesslike and genuinely creative atmosphere. They were distinguished by their profoundly scientific and sober analysis of the results of the path travelled and their realistic approach to resolving future tasks. The broad prospects for socialist and communist building were outlined and the next frontiers along the path toward the great goal were defined. The impressive achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other socialist community states are the fruit of persistent, conscientious labor, the fullest utilization of the advantages of the socialist system and constantly deepening cooperation in all spheres of life.

The cooperation between the socialist countries' state organs, public organizations, production collectives and also servicemen of the fraternal armies has assumed a living and fruitful character. Spiritual intercourse and close links in the sphere of ideology and culture have become the norm. The vital interests of each of the socialist community countries are met by the constant improvement of CEMA activity. Cooperation within the CEMA framework, which deepens from year to year, constitutes a very important factor in the socialist countries' economic development. What they have achieved in economic development and in raising people's living standards constitutes a whole epoch.

The fraternal parties' congresses noted that the Warsaw Pact and primarily its Political Consultative Committee plays an influential and beneficial role in international affairs. The building of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces is being effected harmoniously. The socialist countries' military-political defense alliance is loyally serving peace. It has at its disposal everything necessary to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains. This was reaffirmed by the results of the joint command staff exercises of the allied armies and navies codenamed "Soyuz-81". The exercises showed the increased standard of operational training of generals, admirals and officers and promoted the further coordination of the fraternal armies' top staffs, the improvement of cooperation between them, the strengthening of combat cooperation among personnel and their education in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal parties' congresses took place in the conditions of an international situation which has become more complex. The reactionary ruling circles of imperialist states, primarily the United States, having set themselves the goal of breaking the existing approximate military balance between the USSR and the Warsaw Pact on the one hand and the United States and the NATO bloc on the other, are intensifying confrontation with the world of socialism and accelerating the arms race and other militarist preparations. The participation in the Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and GDR communists' supreme forums of delegations of most of the world's communist and workers parties, national liberation movements and progressive organizations was powerful demonstration of the world's revolutionary forces' solidarity with the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and an expression of active support for the new Soviet peace initiatives. The socialist countries, the fraternal parties' congresses noted, are today making a decisive contribution to averting war and are the standard bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament.

The socialist community countries' successes on the path of further development of the society of mature socialism gives no peace to our class adversaries. They are trying to do everything to obstruct the progress of socialism and to erode it from within. Under the conditions of the growing opposition from the most aggressive forces of imperialism, the unceasing strengthening of the unity of the fraternal countries' solidarity and their comprehensive and increasingly profound cooperation assume special significance. A fervant response was generated in the hearts of the working people of the Soviet Union and the armed defenders of their great gains--the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy--and in the hearts of the peoples of all countries of the mighty socialist community by the CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogan:

"Fraternal Greetings to the Socialist Countries' Peoples!

"Long Live the Socialist Community Countries' Unity and Cohesion and Their Unshakable Determination To Defend Socialism's Gains!"

PRAVDA REVIEWS AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT, U.S. 'HYSTERIA'

LD051023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 81 p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] The Scarlet Colors of May

On the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism,our country's cities and villages burst into bloom with the scarlet colors of May Day--with banners, placards, flags and bouquets of carnations. People of labor in other countries celebrated May Day. On this day peace-loving forces demonstrated their determination to oppose the militarists' criminal plans and uttered a resolute "No!" to imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

And a few days ahead lies another great jubilee--the day of victory over German fascism. Since May 1945 Europe has been cataloging days of peace. The inexorable passage of time has carried off veterans of this battle against the Fascist plague--a battle unprecedented in history. But it does not have the power to erase their exploits from man's memory. In these May days people remember with gratitude those who gave their lives for the sake of a bright future for mankind. But it has cost no little effort to defend the peace they won. For 36 years Europe has not known war. And tremendous, decisive credit here is due to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which pursue a consistent peace-loving policy. Our country is continuing along the path of peace and good neighborliness.

"The CPSU will continue to consistently pursue a course of developing the USSR's cooperation with liberated countries and strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement." The provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress received further practical confirmation in the last few days of April.

On 27 April the Afghanistan people celebrated their national jubilee--the third anniversary of the April revolution. Soviet-Afghan relations have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. The DRA people and their government can count on the solidarity and international aid of the Soviet people in the cause of defending the April revolution's gains, implementing its aims and tasks and struggling against the continuing imperialist intervention and interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The greetings telegram from the Soviet leadership to Babrak Karmal speaks about this.

The leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. In the course of the Soviet-Libyan talks, which took place in an atmosphere of broad mutual understanding and friendship, satisfaction was expressed with the high level of the development of Soviet-Libyan relations in the political, economic, trade and other fields. The Soviet Union and Libya are prepared to go even further along the path of deepening cooperation between the two countries both in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace.

The Libyan leader's visit to our country has highlighted the utter falsity of the bourgeois propaganda fabrications about some "hand of Moscow" which Western politicians seem to see in almost all events which take place in the world. It is well known that the present American administration, which suffers from such hallucinations constantly makes appeals to our country and our allies to agree on observance of some "code of conduct" in relations with the emergent African, Asian and Latin American states.

The Soviet Union's stand in this respect was formulated with the utmost clarity in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a dinner in honor of M. al-Qadhdhafi.

The Soviet Union, it was said in the speech, will never agree to any "rules" which would perpetuate imperialist brigandage and diktat toward the above-mentioned states, the establishment of any "spheres of influence" or other such things. Such so-called "rules" are at variance with the principles of Soviet foreign policy.

While rejecting such an approach, our country at the same time resolutely advocates strict and full observance of equality and the generally accepted norms of international law in relations between all states. The application of these norms in relations with the emergent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America in the present-day situation means recognizing the right of every people to decide their internal affairs themselves without outside interference and renouncing attempts to establish any forms of domination or hegemony over them or to include them in the so-called "sphere of interests" of any power.

This also includes strict respect for these countries' territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders and renunciation of any outside support for separatist movements aimed at dismembering emergent nations. This also means unconditional recognition of the right of every state on these three continents to participate in international life on an equal basis and develop relations with any countries of the world.

The Soviet principles of relations with the emergent countries also include full and unconditional recognition of these countries' sovereignty over their natural resources and also de facto recognition of their full equality in international economic relations, support for their efforts aimed at eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and eradicating racism and apartheid in accordance with the well-known UN decisions. They include, finally, respect for the nonaligned status chosen by the majority of the African, Asian and Latin American states and renunciation of attempts to draw them into military-political blocs.

These clearly and comprehensively formulated Soviet principles of relations with emergent states have already received a high assessment in the world as a logical and consistent development of the peace program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. They serve as a touchstone, as it were, in defining the nature of a given power's mutual relations with the young states of the three continents. And when such a power for example declares a region thousands of miles away to be a "sphere of its vital interests," sends a naval armada there and prepares to dispatch a Rapid Deployment Force then no doubt whatsoever remains as to the far from altruistic nature of its aspirations and designs.

"Hawks" in Flight

The well-known American movie director Stanley Kubrick once produced a sensational satirical antiwar movie called "Doctor Strangelove, or How I Stopped Worrying and Learned To Love the Atom Bomb." The main character was a half-mad nuclear warmonger of a scientist prepared to turn the world into a desert.

Seventeen years have passed since then, but the American Doctor Strangelove is refusing to disappear into oblivion. He is making his appearance over and over again on the U.S. political horizon, although it is true that each time he has a new name and a new job. Look at the following extract from an interview by a San Francisco CHRONICLE correspondent with a high-ranking figure in the current U.S. administration.

The correspondent's question: There is much talk these days of types of tactical nuclear weapons with absolute [maksimalnyy] accuracy and controllable radioactive emissions. Isn't nuclear war becoming more likely because of these new tactical armaments?

The high-ranking figure's reply: No, I don't think so. The tactical weapons you are referring to are usually called "blast-free weapons" or neutron warheads and they are indeed very accurate.

The new ground-based guided missiles with nuclear warheads have very considerable accuracy. But I do not think that either of these types of weapon brings the verge of nuclear war any closer....

Now let us tell all, as the saying goes. The quoted remarks come from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. At one time the American press would probably have made a point of dubbing the secretary a "highflying hawk," as it called the most inveterate American hawks during the cold war. That sort of title is not in fashion in America nowadays, although you get the impression that the defense secretary is doing his utmost to earn it. In a speech in San Francisco the secretary called for all-out armament to combat the imagined "Soviet threat." In a recent national commercial radio interview he declared that "The neutron bomb is not now an issue" and that the U.S. administration intends to develop the MX mobile strategic missile system so that it comes into service in 1987. When he was in Norfolk, attending the launching ceremony for the 78th U.S. nuclear submarine, the secretary announced that the United States would not be satisfied with equality of naval forces with the Soviet Union and must have superiority over it. "Naval parity or sufficiency does not suit the United States," he rasped. "We must and shall have naval superiority."

The frankness of so highflying a "hawk" merits attention. After all, it essentially tears off the current American administration the figleaf of the claims that the feverish buildup of U.S. military might which the world is witnessing is prompted by the "military threat from the Soviet Union" and the U.S. "lag" in the military sphere.

As is well known, campaigns against the "Soviet military threat" have long been an integral element of U.S. political life. They are used to get military spending through congress, to try to reverse the detente process and to secure one-sided concessions from the Soviet Union or the whole socialist community. The themes of the campaigns are varied. "The U.S. lag in the number of bombers," the "missile gap," the "throwweight gap" and goodness knows what else. For instance, Secretary Weinberger, explaining "how he came to love the neutron bomb," stresses the "lag behind the USSR in terms of the number of tanks," against which he is supposedly intending to use the lethal new weapon. Not at home, true, but on the territory of the U.S.' West European allies. The secretary evidently thinks it is safer that way....

Unfortunately, the military drum solo which the incumbent defense secretary has been performing since his first day in office is by no means out of tune in the Washington orchestra. You only have to read the numerous statements and countless interviews couched in the same spirit which are being issued right and left by A. Haig, former supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe and now secretary of state.

The bellicose statements of the "highflying hawks" are now receiving substantial material reinforcement. Let me cite just a few instances from the mail of the past few days.

In addition to the nuclear submarine San Francisco launched in Norfolk, another submarine of the same class has been launched at another U.S. shipyard, in Groton. Flight tests of the B-1 bomber are underway at the Edwards Air Force Base. They are taking place within the framework of the present Washington administration's program providing for the creation of a new strategic bomber to replace the B-52 the U.S. Air Force is preparing. The New York TIMES reported last week that in the next 5 years the numerical strength of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines will increase by almost 250,000 men. It transpires that the present number of U.S. servicemen is simply no longer sufficient to operate the additional hundreds of tanks, aircraft, warships and other military equipment whose production is planned for the next few years!

The Senate Armed Sercices Committee has just voted to allocate $5 billion to the Pentagon for the development of MX mobile ICBM's and the B-1 bomber we have just mentioned. Some 100 of these machines will soon be put into production.

The militarist hysteria which has gripped Washington is generating grave concern in the world, including among the U.S. allies. "Reagan and his associates," the Washington POST writes, "would like to return to the era when America had the decisive say in international affairs, but the governments of many countries oppose the resurrection of this era. The administration has already had an opportunity to convince itself that the West Europeans do not intend to follow the policy of confrontation between East and West." Another U.S. newspaper, the Washington STAR, also notes that "The Republican administration's doctrinaire hostility toward Moscow is generating grave concern among the West Europeans." The allies, the newspaper says, are afraid that they could be the victims of Washington's course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, and these fears are intensified by the United States' negative approach to the question of arms limitation.

The United States' European allies do indeed have grounds for misgivings. An increasing number of West Europeans are realizing with annoyance and bitterness that by imposing on its NATO allies, in December 1979, the so-called "dual decision" on arms upgrading and subsequent talks with the USSR on arms limitation in Europe, the United States, to put it crudely, was simply duping its partners who believed that Washington would keep its word equally with respect to both parts of the "dual decision."

No one likes admitting they have been deceived, even if it is a case of an individual person. But here it is several states which have been deceived....

The NATO Council session opens in Rome tomorrow, after which sessions of the NATO Eurogroup and the bloc's military organs--the Military Committee and the Military Planning Committee--will take place in Brussels. It is already known that the main questions which will be discussed in Rome include an increase in the military expenditure of the member-countries and the question of deploying "Eurostrategic" missiles, as the West now calls the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

The planned meetings of the aggressive bloc's leaders will take place against the background of the West European public's mounting resistance to attempts to turn the region s population into the United States' nuclear hostages. Europe's destiny depends to a large degree on how powerful this resistance ultimately becomes.

GROMYKO RECEIVES WALDHEIM IN MOSCOW 4 MAY

LD041248 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--The United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport Kurt Waldheim was welcomed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

Talks Held

LD051104 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a talk with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who had arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit. Andrey Gromyko and Kurt Waldheim exchanged opinions on a broad range of issues related to the present-day international situation.

Andrey Gromyko especially stressed that the world tensions which had been stepped up anew demand utmost efforts, including those taken within the U.N. framework, in order to preserve detente, stop the arms race and fortify the foundations of world peace and security. In this context emphasis was laid on the importance of resuming without delay the interrupted talks and on raising the efficiency of the ongoing ones on arms limitation. The sides also agreed that the second special session of the U.S. General Assembly on disarmament that is planned for 1982 can and must give a fresh impetus to the activities of states in this field.

In the course of their discussion the sides reviewed various aspects of the situation in the different parts of the world, including the Near and Middle East and Southeast Asia, from the point of view of the early normalisation of the situation there.

Kurt Waldheim noted the Soviet Union's contribution towards resolving major international problems and its active role in the U.N. activities.

CSCE TALKS HAVE PREREQUISITES FOR SUCCESS

LD041408 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 4 May 81

[Vladimir Goncharov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Members of the delegations of 33 European countries, the USA, and Canada and their advisers and experts will return tomorrow to the Palace of Congresses in Madrid after a three-week recess to resume the Madrid meeting of representatives of states, participants in the European conference. They are to continue and complete the preparation of the conference's final document that would provide for practical measures in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki forum to cover all its main sections and would be acceptable to all the 35 states. This is a very important and extremely complicated task.

At the entrance to the Palace of Congresses one may see special devices similar to those installed today at international airports. Their purpose is to prevent ill-intentioned persons--terrorists, from penetrating into the hall and interfering with the conference. But these devices cannot detect in the cases and heads of those entering the building any ideas and designs directed against a successful conclusion of the Madrid forum. And such ideas and designs made themselves felt more than once in the course of the five-months the Madrid conference has been in session.

What can the tasks of the Madrid meeting have in common, for instance, with the desire to step up the arms race and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries and to bring about a confrontation with these countries? Meantime such attempts did take place, and they have been hampering to this day the efforts to achieve agreement in Madrid on many questions, including such important ones as the problem of military detente.

And yet today, before the resumption of the meeting, it can be said with sufficient reasons that prerequisites for a successful conclusion of the conference do exist. The main of them is that it is not only the socialist countries and not only neutral and nonaligned states but the majority of West European NATO countries that displayed during the Madrid forum (though not always consistently and with reservations) obvious interest in preserving and developing the policy of detente. This had to be considered by the U.S. delegation.

Therefore it has been possible in Madrid to come to terms on various sections of the final document. At present none of the conferees opposes (as was done at first by the U.S. representatives) the idea of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. All this gives ground to believe that the meeting of representatives of 35 states, resuming in the Spanish capital tomorrow, may end successfully and justify the hopes of the peoples for stronger security and the development of businesslike co-operation in Europe.

MANILA IPU SESSION, PHILIPPINE TIES REPORTED

LD010745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Important Decisions Adopted; Results of IPU Session"]

[Text] Manila--The Interparliamentary Union's [IPU] spring session has completed its work in Manila. IZVESTIYA's correspondent asked V.P. Ruben, head of the delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, to speak about its results.

Approximately 800 delegates from 77 countries gathered for the meeting in Manila and discussed such urgent present-day problems as the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and the participation of parliaments in international cooperation aimed at achieving the goals of disarmament and liquidating vestiges of colonialism and the policy of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa. Questions of the work of parliaments were also examined, including their role in ratifying and implementing international treaties in the spheres of human rights, energy problems and certain others.

I would like especially to point out the great interest with which the sessions participants greeted the new Soviet proposals aimed at improving the international situation, preserving and strengthening the policy of easing tension and curbing the arms race, which were advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. These initiatives were reflected in the memorandum of the USSR Parliamentary Group submitted for the IPU session's consideration and in its final documents.

Sessions of IPU organs were held under complex conditions. The representatives of certain Western powers, primarily the United States, Britain and the FRG, tried repeatedly to distract the delegates' attention from the businesslike discussion of urgent problems of our times, to distort the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives and to prevent the holding of a fruitful dialogue. Certain Western parliamentarians sought to raise a ballyhoo over the so-called "Afghan question." However, these attempts were dealt a firm rebuff by the delegations from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and developing states. Even representatives of certain Western countries declined to support the United States.

On the whole, the meeting in Manila took place in a constructive spirit. Its results attest to the desire of the majority of parliamentarians to make their contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and international security. The session approved a number of important documents, which are to be satisfied during the 68th IPU conference in Havana this fall.

Thus, the draft resolution prepared by the political commission contains an appeal to continue talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and also to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe within the framework of the all-European conference. In addition, in this document the session participants declared their support for talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The delegates unanimously advocated convening a special UN Security Council session with the participation of the top leaders of the council member-states and of other countries for the purposes of improving the international situation and preventing the outbreak of war.

The draft resolution on questions of decolonization resolutely condemns the use of Namibia's territory as a military bridgehead for aggression against young independent African states, above all Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, and contains an appeal to the United Nations to apply to the Republic of South Africa the economic and diplomatic sanctions envisaged in the UN Charter.

I would like to express the hope, V.P. Ruben said in conclusion, that the Soviet delegation's arrival in Manila will contribute to the further development of Soviet-Philippine relations.

We have had an exceptionally warm meeting with Imelda Marcos, governor of Manila and honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society. A number of international problems of mutual interest and also bilateral Soviet-Philippine ties, including ties in the parliamentary sphere, were discussed in the course of friendly talks.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH SINAI FORCE SCORED

LD041854 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 4 May 81

[By news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "The USA Speeds Up Military Penetration Into the Middle East"]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--A three-day conference of the military experts of the USA, Israel and Egypt is opening in Washington today. They are to discuss concrete matters aimed at creating so-called "multi-national forces" in Sinai. According to the Washington leaders' concept, the armed forces are to consist predominantly of a contingent of U.S. troops who are to replace the Israeli occupation troops that are now in Sinai after their suppposed withdrawal from Egyptian territory in April next year.

Plans for a lasting deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in Sinai are being worked out within the framework of the Camp David separate agreements which have not only aggravated the already explosive character of the situation in the Middle East but have also become a cover for knocking together a military bloc consisting of the USA, Israel and the As-Sadat regime and spearheaded against the Arabs.

Washington as well as its allies in the Camp David deal--Israel and Egypt--resort to an open forgery in an attempt to present the case in the eyes of the world public in such a way that a U.S. contingent of troops in Sinai will have an "international status" such as, for example, was given to the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. The force is known to have stopped functioning in July 1979 after the United States failed to turn it into an instrument for speeding up the Camp David policy which is aimed at preventing the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Way back in 1973 the U.N. Security Council worked out a constructive principle in accordance with which the troops of the permanent members of the council should not be included in U.N. emergency forces in the Middle East. However, the U.N. Security Council's decision did not suit the United States, and it looked for all kinds of loopholes and pleas for its direct military penetration into the Middle East.

Washington's present administration which has already cancelled a number of international accords has discarded the U.N. Security Council's principle of 1973, too, and is now openly steering matters towards stationing its troops in the Middle East. This step constitutes a direct challenge to the Arab peoples as well as a serious threat to the security of other countries situated not far off.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly emphasized that there is only one way to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East--the way of honest collective searches for a comprehensive settlement, and not that of separate deals or attempts at a military solution to the problems. For its part, the USSR is prepared to participate constructively in this work and is ready to take part in an international conference with the other sides concerned.

DESIRE FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY CRITICIZED

LD041306 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 May 81

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon leader clearly speaks for those quarters in the United States which favor a continued and spreading arms race rather than a search for mutually acceptable agreements designed to prevent nuclear war. Caspar Weinberger says that to begin with, the United States must secure military superiority; thereafter it will be in a position to negotiate from strength and not on any principles of equality and equal security.

The United States defense secretary stressed that the matter of talks can be dealt with after the United States improves its military position, that is after the Congress endorses the proposed allocations for the development of new weapon systems and for other military preparations. Caspar Weinberger also creates other barriers to talks. He insists, for example, that the resumption of arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union be intertied with certain other and absolutely nonmilitary problems.

This Pentagon approach to the resumption of talks stems from the official administration's policy which, as the United States' newspapers point out, consist in delaying the resumption of Soviet-American talks so that they would not start even until the end of this year. What's more, some reports have it that Washington officials are thinking now whether to honor for the time being the existing SALT agreements with the Soviet side or not. This brings into question not only SALT II but also the antimissile defense treaty of 1972, though the latter document is of indefinite duration. Working actively in this field in Washington now is the pressure group led by Senator Jesse Helms a man who is known for his close links with the military-industrial complex.

All these alarming developments concerning the resumption of talks on nuclear disarmament, give rise to one very obvious question. Is it true that the American nation is less interested than others in preventing a nuclear disaster? Why does it not want to take some steps to prevent this dangerous slide into an abyss while there is still time, and adopt effective measures for disarmament.

This growing anxiety is also shared by the West European nations, including America's allies in that part of the world. As the Washington POST put it, if the United States tells its allies what it really thinks of SALT I and SALT II, their alliance with Western Europe may be in danger. The New York TIMES comes to the conclusion that the Europeans are incapable of understanding and appreciating the latest changes in the American thinking on this score. It would, however, be proper to say that it is the people in Washington who simply ignore the feelings of the West European allies in their hopes connected with the talks on disarmament with the prospect of broader, East-West cooperation for peace and with the development of international relaxation.

IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S. SCORE WASHINGTON'S POLICY

LD041044 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] New York, 4 May, TASS--The Association of Iranian Students in the USA has urged all progressive Americans to join efforts in the struggle for peace and democracy and against Washington's aggressive foreign-policy course. The Reagan administration, the organization says in a statement published here, has openly taken the road of reviving the cold war, "gunboat" diplomacy and war preparations. Acting as a "world gendarme the United States, which does not stop at threats and direct military interference in the affairs of other countries, is trying to suppress the struggle of the peoples for national liberation. In Central America, the statement says, after the downfall of Somoza's dictatorship in Nicaragua, the United States decided at any price to prevent the defeat of the reactionary regime in El Salvador and turn that country into a testing groud for its aggressive policy. Washington is giving the military junta military, economic and political aid in an effort to prolong the existence of this bloody regime which is responsible for the death of thousands of Salvadorans. Even American Green Berets, who earned notoriety for their brutality during the "dirty war" in Vietnam, have been sent to El Salvador to fight "the Red menace".

Another region of Washington's aggressive aspirations, the statement says, is the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. With the victory of the Iranian revolution and the downfall of the shah's regime the United States has lost its main ally in the region. The United States, which has concentrated big naval forces in the Persian Gulf, is now making attempts to undermine the gains of the Iranian revolution and to establish again a pro-American regime in that country.

Having declared the Persian Gulf a zone of its "vital interests", the United States has moved its troops and naval forces to the Middle East, established military bases in Kenya, Somalia and Oman, set up a Rapid Deployment Force and increased its shipments of sophisticated modern arms to reactionary regimes in the region. All these foreign policy actions of the American administration, the statement says, are directed chiefly against independent states which pursue an anti-imperialist policy, and against the national liberation movement in the Arab world, including the struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights.

At a time when Washington is trying unsuccessfully to put the label of "terrorism" on the national liberation movements, racial and neo-Nazi groupings in the United States are stepping up their terroristic activities against the oppressed national minorities of the country, it is said in the statement.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE'S 'MCCARTHYISM' VIEWED

LD041034 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 4 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May,TASS--"This is McCarthyism", J. Berman, representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, comments in the New York TIMES, describing the activity of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. What are the functions of this subcommittee?

Before answering this question, let us recall that hardly had the present U.S. administration come to power, than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig proclaimed throughout the world Washington's intention to "launch the struggle against international terrorism". He tried to accuse, contrary to commonsense, the Soviet Union of "complicity in terrorism". And although the lie immediately met with a resolute rebuff from the USSR and was assessed by the world public as a deliberate political subversion, certain circles in the United States stubbornly continue to whip up a provocative rumpus around the "problem of terrorism", using it, in particular, as a pretext for stepping up attacks against progressive, democratic and antimilitarist forces and organisations in the United States itself. Vivid evidence of that is the establishment of the above-mentioned subcommittee at the Senate Legal Committee.

Late in April the above-mentioned subcommittee held an openly provocative 'hearing' the main goal of which, according to the New York TIMES, was to propagandize the hypothesis concerning the Soviet Union's support for some network of terrorist organisations. Of course, the members of the subcommittee have no and can simply have no facts to confirm this so-called "hypothesis". Repeating groundless slanderous attacks on the USSR, the members of the subcommittee at the same time demand the introduction of draconian police measures against dissenting Americans, and advocate the lifting of all restrictions on the activities of the FBI and other special services inside the United States. According to the subcommittee's adviser J. Lisker, there already exists a "black list" of different public organisations whose activities will be examined from the point of view of internal and national security. Does not that remind one of the notorious Committee for Investigating Un-American Activities,which in McCarthy's time literally terrorised the Americans by engaging in witch-hunting?

It is an open secret that operating in the United States is a strong system of legitimised arbitrariness which encompasses a whole series of most reactionary antilabor laws, as well as courts, police and numerous special services, primarily the FBI, which has collected finger prints of 160 million Americans and covered the country with a giant network of secret political surveillance. At present, the powers that be in the United States are staging fresh, particularly fierce and mass attacks on the rights of Americans on the pretext of combating "terrorism". This explains the alarm of the statement made by Berman who justly says, dwelling on the provocative activity of the newly established subcommittee: "This is McCarthyism."

TU DELEGATE CRITICIZES REFUSAL OF U.S. VISAS

LD050705 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent A. Mozgovoy interview with M.V. Baglay, prorector of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement: "Wrenches in the Works"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department recently refused to allow a group of students from the Soviet Higher School of the Trade Union Movement into the country. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Mozgovoy met with delegation leader M.V. Baglay, prorector of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement and asked him to comment on the U.S authorities' decision.

"The Department of State justifies its refusal by alleging that our delegation consists of trade union workers. The legitimate question arises: Do the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference, to which the signature of a U.S. representative is appended, not extend to members of trade unions? It is clear that some people in Washington simply do not want the development of contacts between our countries, between our trade unions. The Department of State's position contradicts the interests of the working class and all honest Americans.

"It must be emphasized that the pretext put forward by the U.S. authorities is entirely artificial. Ours is not a trade union delegation. We represent a higher educational establishment of the USSR. We were invited by Wayne University, Michigan. A group of 22 students and teachers from this university spent a month as guests in the Soviet Union recently. They visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Samarkand and Minsk and met with students, workers and scientists. Our guests said that they had taken home tremendous impressions from their journey and had been convinced of the Soviet people's ardent desire for peace. The return visit to the United States by students and teachers from Higher School of the Trade Union Movement was designed to strengthen the contacts which had been initiated and to demonstrate once more our desire for cooperation with the U.S. people. Alas, the U.S. State Department has deprived us of this opportunity.

"We have just received a telegram from Wayne University. It says: 'We are indignant at the refusal of the visas and we ask you to convey our profound apologies to the entire Soviet delegation.' Of course, we understand our colleagues' position, but we are utterly unable to understand the officials from the State Department. By their refusal they are throwing wrenches in the works of cooperation between our countries."

ALLEGED U.S. 'INTELLIGENCE' ACTS IN DRA, INDIA HIT

Bandits in Afghanistan

LD300420 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 29 Apr 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS--The United States, seeking to prevent the Afghan people from building a new life based on the principles of social progress and justice and free from exploitation, do not cease the policy of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan. As is seen from Western press reports, U.S. intelligence services are busy weaving new threads of a conspiracy against the Afghan people and are trying to bring together motley bands and supply them with weapons for continuation and expansion of the undeclared war against the DRA. As the London newspaper THE OBSERVER writes, such a practice corresponds to the views of the main "Afghan expert" in Washington's new administration, Robert Neumann, who was in Kabul as the U.S. Ambassador from 1966 to 1973. Neumann is now appointed the U.S. Ambassador-designate in Riyadh. This, according to THE OBSERVER, has aroused speculation that the United States "will use Saudi Arabia as a conduit for supplying arms and money" to the mercenaries acting against Afghanistan.

CIA agents broaden their activities in Pakistani territory in direct proximity of the Afghan border. India's central news service mentions a high ranking CIA officer responsible for hirelings' bandit raids on the territory of Afghanistan. This is a certain George Griffin who entrenched himself in Peshawar for the purpose of coordinating the actions of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and U.S. intelligence agents.

All those actions by the United States indicate that Washington leaders do not intend to cease gross encroachments on the sovereignty of the Afghan people. However, that overtly imperialist policy will not stop Afghanistan's headway along the lines of revolutionary, democratic transformations.

Barbrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, speaking last Monday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Afghan national democratic revolution, stated that notwithstanding the existing difficulties and the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism against revolutionary Afghanistan, the Afghan people has succeeded in achieving successes in the development of the revolution and in broadening and deepening it to a still larger extent. All this, he emphasized, is another illustration that the April revolution is of irreversible character. It is time, it would seem, Washington assimilated this truth.

Subversion in India

LD021948 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 2 May 81

["Concerning a Certain Denial"--TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, 2 May, TASS--The U.S. State Department made a protest against the publishing in the Soviet press of the information from Delhi about the actions in India by subversive elements connected with the U.S. espionage department. The statement of the State Department denies the CIA's involvement in an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi or in any other terroristic activities in Delhi.

The afore-mentioned report was about the act of sabotage concerning a plane, Boeing-707, of the Indian Airlines on board of which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was to leave on May 5 on a tour abroad. It was discovered that somebody had damaged on purpose one of the vitally important systems of the plane's control as a result of which the plane was to crash after the fourth take off.

A representative of India's Central Bureau of Investigation said that this was an outright act of sabotage with the aim of making an attempt on the life of the prime minister and the persons accompanying her.

The information also cited reports of the Indian press, specifically of the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, saying that a special group underwent training under the guidance of experts from the CIA and received a directive from that espionage department arrived in the Indian capital for the purpose of preparing terroristic actions against some members of the Indian Government and Indian Airlines.

The Indian news agency central news service reported that one of the high-placed officials of the CIA, Griffin, is to be sent from Pakistan to India to coordinate the actions of groups of bandits that were formed of Afghan counter-revolutionary scum and that were sent to Delhi. According to the security bodies, the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes, one of the terrorists, a certain Muhammad Ali, urgently flew from Delhi to New York to receive additional instruction from the CIA.

It is unclear why is it that the protest is made to the Soviet Union. The Indian press itself writes about the intended attempt on the prime minister's life and about the preparation of terroristic actions in India with the active participation of the CIA. Moreover, after the State Department made the protest, U.S. news agencies UPI and AP reported from Delhi that in the opinion of the Indian security bodies, foreigners are involved in the act of sabotage concerning the plane Boeing-707.

As it is reported by the UPI, representative of India's Central Bureau of Investigation Alima Chandani stressed that foreigners are behind a large-scale plot which is aimed at the liquidation of prominent Indian state leaders, including the prime minister.

The Indian security bodies already arrested four persons suspected of the participation in the plot. The AP reports that the search showed that one of them had a large sum of U.S. currency. So it is apparent that there was no ground for denial.

DRA MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF050729 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, the DRA minister of agriculture and land reform, continues his visit to the Uzbek SSR. The high-ranking guest from the DRA visited the (?institute of) [words indistinct] and acquainted himself with achievements of the Uzbek SSR in the economic and social fields. Fazel Rahim Momand was (?also) briefed on techniques employed in cotton cultivation, which has achieved a most advanced level in the Soviet Union.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, the visiting minister said that the achievements of the Uzbek SSR [words indistinct]. He added that the progress made by Uzbekistan as a Soviet socialist republic constitutes an example for many countries, particularly the DRA.

POLISH MAJOR LAUDS SOVIET-POLISH COMBAT FRATERNITY

LD041341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 81 p 3

[Article by Polish Army Maj Stefan Koziara: "The Guarantee of Our Future"]

[Text] Polish Army--The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which took place in Moscow produced a lively response among Polish servicemen. It was with great interest that we familiarized ourselves with the broad plans for building communism in the Soviet Union which were outlined by the congress and it is with great interest that we are watching how the Soviet people have embarked on their practical implementation. The Polish servicemen fervently approved the peace program for the eighties expounded in the congress' documents and the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at relaxing international tension and strengthening the security of the peoples.

For us, Polish servicemen, PZPR members, and all Poles, the work of the Soviet communists' congress and its decisions are of special meaning. They provided us with an opportunity to convince ourselves once more of the Soviet people's sincere feelings of friendship for the people of Poland, and made it possible for us to get our bearings better in the complex events taking place in our country. This is why we constantly turn our attention to the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and endeavor to study them as thoroughly as possible.

It is gratifying to realize that under the leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people in a brief historical period have achieved remarkable successes in economic and social development. It was not at the wave of a magic wand that the Soviet people achieved their great successes in socialist labor and it was at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, losses and privations that the Soviet people ensured their peaceful present and happy future. It is not preparations for war but the consolidation of peace that provides the clue to the future--that was how Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly and accurately described the essence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy in his report at the congress.

Like Soviet people, the Polish people know and remember what war is. Like the Soviet people, the Poles had to pay a heavy price for freedom and independence, for a peaceful sky over their heads and for the happy laughter of their children. Every Polish family knows that more than 6 million Poles perished during the Hitlerite occupation. The Poles also remember with reverence the fact that more than 600,000 Soviet servicemen gave their lives for Poland's freedom and independence and for its social and national liberation. This will never be forgotten.

Poland is now living through an unusually difficult period in its history. Socialism's opponents are striving as hard as they can to shake the foundations of socialism in our country, subjecting to fierce attacks the mutual relations of the fraternal socialist states, and the activity of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. Is there anything that the political saboteurs do not dream up in order to discredit the fraternal people's relations of friendship and mutual assistance, to denigrate socialism, and reverse the wheel of history? Setting in motion blackmail, threats and provocations and speculating in every way upon the temporary difficulties which People's Poland is exeriencing, internal and foreign counterrevolution is seeking to implement its base schemes.

"It will not work, gentlemen! Poland was, is and will be a member of the fraternal socialist community!" is what millions of genuine patriots of People's Poland are saying today. The moral and material assistance of Soviet people and of the CPSU which we are aware of today, just as we were in the years of the joint struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors and throughout the whole history of People's Poland, makes us stronger. It is the assistance of a real friend who always helps us out at a difficult moment. The Poles, like other peoples of the world link their hopes for a peaceful future with a loyal and strong friend, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--our class brothers, our brothers in arms.

A fervent response was generated in our hearts by the confidence expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress that the Polish communists, the true Polish patriots, will manage to uphold the cause of socialism, the real interests of their people, and the honor and security of their motherland, and also by his words: "As for the Soviet Union, it was and still remains the loyal friend and ally of socialist Poland." The friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation of the Polish and Soviet peoples, and the combat fraternity of the Polish Army with the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other socialist community countries are a guarantee of the independence, sovereignty and further development of People's Poland along the path of socialism.

SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP, U.S. INTERFERENCE SEEN

LD042316 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 4 May 81

["Talk" by Kuznetsov, deputy editor of ZA RUBEZHOM]

[Text] A few days ago the American newspaper, the San Francisco CHRONICLE published an interview with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The Pentagon chief discussed the results of his visit to Western Europe and his work at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. In the interview, Weinberger again touched on Soviet-American relations. As before, the U.S. defense secretary related the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning limitations on nuclear missiles to the situation in Poland. Weinberger's insolent remark is as overtly provocative as are its causes, which are no secret. First, the U.S. administration puts obstacles on the road to normalizing the international situation and stopping the arms race; second, through open interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state, Washington strives to destabilize the system from within.

These villainous aims are part and parcel of the strategic plans of American imperialism against the interests of peace, detente and cooperation. Socialist states oppose these plans with their peaceful and closely corrdinated foreign policy, cohesive ranks, mutual help and friendship among peoples.

This general line has found its new confirmation in the (?results) of the friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic by a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Suslov. The Soviet delegation visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

I would like to stress here that the representatives of the two fraternal parties resolutely declared that they were against any form of interference in Poland's internal affairs on the part of imperialist circles which through propaganda campaigns fan up tension and increase conflicts, supporting internal enemies of socialism. They also condemned, and I quote, "attempts to use the Polish situation for subversive actions against the socialist community, its unity and cohesion."

The visit of the CPSU Central Committee delegation and the talks between the leaders of the fraternal parties are convincing proofs of the close relations between our parties, states and peoples. In the USSR, these relations are highly valued. At the same time, the resoluteness of Poland in further contributing to the strengthening of the united action among countries of the socialist community in the international arena and the strengthening of their defensive-political alliance, the Warsaw Pact, can only evoke deep satisfaction.

Both before and during these talks, the PZPR leaders stressed the enormous significance of the new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev for the defense of detente and an end to the arms race. This position is also shared by other fraternal parties of the socialist states, which was strongly manifested among other things at the BCP and CPCZ Congresses as well as the SED Congress. All fraternal parties stress at the same time the importance of unity among the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle for peace and detente.

By safeguarding our socialist community we are thus safeguarding the most valuable achievement of people: peace and security, Leonid Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress. This is so because socialist countries today decisively contribute toward preventing war because they are promoters of a policy of detente and disarmament.

An influential and beneficial role toward consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the whole world is played by the Warsaw Pact, and above all its Political Consultative Committee. After all, it was this organ's initiatives which paved the way for the Helsinki conference. Each meeting of the Political Consultative Committee presents the "green light" to a new program of peaceful initiatives aimed at consolidating detente, developing cooperation and stopping the arms race. It is worth recalling that such an important proposal has been addressed to those attending the Helsinki conference concerning an agreement pledging not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Accepting this proposal would be tantamount to eliminating the threat of war to the people of Europe which in turn would undoubtedly influence most beneficially the whole gamut of international relations.

It is worth stressing that socialist states do not limit their peace efforts to the European Continent exclusively. They jointly practice a peaceful line in their foreign policy which makes it possible to solve the sharpest problems and conflicts in a constructive way in the interests of nations.

Thanks to the peace initiatives put forward by socialist countries additional opportunities have arisen to stop the arms race, to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Near East conflict, and to ameliorate the situation around the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan as well as in the Indian Ocean region. This is why imperialist circles, interested in increasing tension, are using every possible means to split the unity of the socialist camp and undermine socialism from inside. But these attempts are bound to fail.

In a united front, fraternal countries continue their activity in the international arena imbued with the (?high) ideas of peace and friendship among peoples. As Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress: Today it is abundantly clear that the Soviet Union and its allies [words indistinct] the main bulwark of peace on earth.

RCP ACTIVISTS CONDUCT TALKS IN USSR, TOUR ESTONIA

Meeting With Dolgikh

AU301230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] AGERPRES representative I. Dumitrascu reported that a delegation of RCP activists led by Comrade Eva Feder, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the Bihor County RCP Committee, has visited the Soviet Union for an exchange of experience and has been received by V.I. Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Cordial greetings and wishes for good health and successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were extended to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Expressing thanks, V.I. Dolgikh asked the guests to convey warm friendly greetings and best wishes for good health and success in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The meeting was attended by Traian Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation also met with Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and visited research and design units and open-pit coal and bituminous shale mining units.

Visit to Estonia

LD041413 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] ETA--On 25 April a party delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania led by E. Feder, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Bihor County RCP Committee, arrived in Tallin. The delegation comprises N. Bodescu, secretary of the Gorj County RCP Committee; V. (Parteniye), chief of a sector of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity; M. (Komanoyu), secretary of the party committee of the Filipestii de Padure mine, Prahova County; and S. Buculescu, secretary of the party committee of the Electrocentrale enterprise, Craiova Municipality. M. Dinu, employee at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR, arrived with the delegation.

The guests are accompanied by V. Frolyshev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector, and G. Bogolyubov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee. The same day the delegation was received by K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. A conversation took place in which the guests were acquainted with the republic party organization's work experience, including the mobilization of the collectives of fuel and energy enterprises to make comprehensive use of bituminous shales in the national economy.

The guests shared their experience of party work and described the successes in socialist building in their own country. V. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and A. Zamakhin, chief of the Estonian CP Central Commitee industry section, took part in the conversation. The guests were familiarized with the sights of the Estonian capital. On Sunday 26 April the delegation from Romania will visit Narva and Kokhtla-Yarve.

BULGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVED BY ALIYEV

LD041545 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 18 April G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Aleksandur Fol, Bulgarian minister of national education, who is in Baku.

After thanking him for the cordial welcome which he and his entourage had received in hospitable Azerbaijan, the minister described the organization of youth instruction in Bulgaria and the development of higher, secondary and vocational and technical education in the country. He reported that in recent years special attention has been devoted to pupils' work training and vocational guidance. Even more responsible tasks now face the workers of the higher and secondary schools in the light of the 12th Bulgarian CP Congress decisions.

Sharing his impressions of his stay in Azerbaijan, Comrade Fol noted that the republic's VUZes--and in particular the Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry which he had been able to visit--have accumulated interesting experience of combining the educational instruction process with production, and of the organization of scientific research work. We rate highly, the minister stressed, the achievements of the Azerbaijan higher school and we hope to continue and develop our ties.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, after voicing satisfaction at the visitor's arrival in Azerbaijan, noted that the fraternal friendship between the USSR and Bulgaria and the two countries' omnidirectional cooperation are successfully developing and strengthening. The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, he said, are sincerely gladdened by the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building socialist society, which were strikingly demonstrated by the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Aliyev described the great achievements of the working people of Azerbaijan during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, and the high rate of production growth in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic's workers, he said, are fully determined to fulfill the crucial tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and to successfully implement its decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In conclusion Comrade Aliyev wished the fraternal Bulgarian people new successes and voiced the confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria will strengthen in the name of the triumph of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

The following took part in the conversation: Zhivko Milanov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national education; Milka Kalinova, counselor at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR; N.N. Sofinskiy, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; G.I. Isayev, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan minister of higher and secondary specialized education; B.L. Fonarev, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education Reception Department, and N.A. Akhundov, responsible worker of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

USSR-SFRY TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION PANEL MEETS

LD041513 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[ARMENPRESS report: "Soviet-Yugoslav Cooperation in Transportation Sphere"]

[Text] The third session of the working group for cooperation in the transportation sphere under the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Yerevan 20 April. This meeting's participants adopted a "long-term program of cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in the transportation sphere for the period through 1990." At the same time the plans governing the volumes of passenger and freight shipments for 1981-85 were given specific shape with a view to making the best use of the existing conveyance capacities of railroad, motor vehicle, maritime, river and air transportation.

A very important part of the approved program, in the unanimous opinion of transportation specialist of both countries, is the agreement on container shipments. These enable freight to be delivered at lower cost and in a better state of preservation.

The protocols were signed by the delegation heads--V.Ye. Piryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Avdo Zvonic, vice president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. V.Ye. Biryukov noted that the working group's session had been fruitful and had passed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and in a comradely spirit. The adopted document on long-term cooperation will promote the further strengthening of economic ties between the Soviet Union and the SFRY.

On behalf of the delegations he expressed gratitude to the Armenian CP Central Committee and the Government of the Armenian SSR for the excellent organization of the meeting and also for the opportunity to become acquainted with the achievements of the republic's working people in communist building.

"The documents signed will serve to consolidate the friendship between our countries and peoples," Avdo Zvonic said. "This meeting is of undoubtedly great significance in expanding our economic, scientific and technical ties, which embrace the most varied spheres."

"In Armenia," he continued, "we feel at home. The hospitality and attention with which we have been surrounded here is characteristic of all Soviet people who nurture sincere feelings of friendship toward the peoples of Yugoslavia." G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan, was present at the signing of the protocol.

HAIG'S ARRIVAL IN ITALY FOR NATO TALKS REPORTED

LD021416 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Rome, 2 May, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has arrived here today. He is to hold talks with the Italian leaders and will then take part in the NATO Council session at the level of foreign ministers of the NATO member-countries to be held in the Italian capital on May 4 and 5.

Local press reports that Haig's appearance in Rome in advance of the session is not a fortuitous occurrence--it is part of an active "arm-twisting" campaign pursued by Washington in respect of its West European partners to impose upon them the plans of the present U.S. administration to intensify the arms race, including the deployment in the territory of Western Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Before Haig, at the beginning of April, it was the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who had visited Rome, London and Bonn with the same aims in mind.

Stressing that public opinion in the west of our continent is resolutely opposed to the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO, the newspaper PAESE SERA writes: "No" to the new nuclear missiles is being voiced increasingly louder all over Europe. The best way is West-East talks. According to the newspaper L'UNITA, at present the movement to make Europe a zone of security is growing increasingly wider in the European states.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ITALY ON VISIT

LD031418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 May (TASS)--At the invitation of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, Anatoliy Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and officials of that department, flew to Rome today.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR W. GERMANY

LD031422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 May (TASS)--Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, flew from Moscow to the FRG today at the invitation of the Executive of the German Communist Party.

TRUD SCORES FRENCH TU'S STANCE ON POLAND

LD041047 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 3

[TRUD correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "The Words and Deeds of Mr Bergeron"]

[Text] Paris--The leadership of the French trade union Force Ouvriere has long had the reputation of being an open opponent of socialism. For this reason it is not surprising that the activity of the antisocialist elements in Poland has received its full approval and support. Moreover, large sums of money and various types of inflammatory publications intended to further exacerbate the situation in that country have been sent to Poland and put into the "right hands" by the leaders of Force Ouvriere. The head of Force Ouvriere, A. Bergeron, showers compliments on several leaders of the solidarity trade union who have been trying to foist on the Polish workers ideas alien to their class interests. At the same time, laying a "theoretical basis" for his statements, he says: "In our understanding of it, there is total incompatibility between the Marxist-Leninist system and the trade union movement." It is precisely that kind of trade union movement which, by all appearances, Bergeron would like to see in Poland.

Force Ouvriere's press organ, the weekly, HEBDO, is even franker. In one of its latest issues we find: "Force Ouvriere finds in the struggle of the Polish working people for the independence of the trade unions much in common with the struggle which it waged in 1947-48 to preserve free syndicalism in France." In order better to decipher the meaning of this phrase history should be recalled. It is known that the Force Ouvriere was created in 1947 as a result of a split in the French trade union movement. The split, as noted in the book "Seventy Years of the Workers' Struggle" published by the French General Confederation of Labor, weakened the forces of the working class and undermined the morale of some working people. The employers' counteroffensive soon gained strength under circumstances favourable to them. It threatened that which had been won by the working people after the liberation." It should be added here that the activity of the splittists was carried out according to an assignment from big capital and was financed by the American Federation of Labor.

In comparing the dramatic events which took place in the French trade union movement at the end of the forties with the present situation in the Polish trade unions HEBDO is thereby admitting that Force Ouvriere's subversive activity of over 30 years ago is an inspiring example for those antisocialist elements which are attempting to act under the cover of Solidarity.

While having proclaimed themselves the "defender" of the Polish working people, Bergeron and his entourage are at the same time standing aloof from the struggle which French working people are waging for their social rights and for trade union freedoms. Their reluctance to join with toiling France and their rejection of joint actions with other centers of the country's trade union show the true meaning of the policy of the Force Ouvriere leadership. This policy was engendered by the reformist essence of its views and by its groveling before big capital, for whose pittance it is prepared to forego the interests of the working class of France and of any other country, including Poland.

AIMS OF FRG 'REVENGE-SEEKING' GROUPS RAPPED

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 4 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Sisnovskiy]

[Text] Bonn, 4 May, TASS--Different revenge-seeking organisations, operating unrestricted in West Germany with the knowledge and connivance of official authorities, continue to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and are making impudent territorial claims to that country and other socialist states in Europe.

A provocative gathering of the "ewig gestrige" (always-yesterday elements) from "The Association of Germans From Pomerania" was held in Lubeck during May 1-3. Among the speakers at this revenge-seeking gathering there were Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU), prime-minister of Schleswig-Holstein, Von Bismarck, a CDU Bundestag deputy, and other officials who demanded "the reunification of Germany," that is, in other words, the absorption of territories to the east of the Oder and the Neisse, and claimed a certain "right to represent the interests of the Germans in the East."

At the same time a meeting of the arch-reactionary and anti-communist pan-European Union was held in Kiel. The participants pronounced an anathema to the policy of detente and understanding between nations and put forward anticommunist and anti-Soviet slogans. Hans Filbinger (CDU), the former prime minister of Baden-Wurttemberg, who because of his active Nazi past and under the pressure of public protests had had to resign, but later "found himself" in the pan-European Union, demanded a return to "the policy from the position of force toward the USSR" and expressed his regret that "the United States failed to utilize its former monopoly in nuclear weapons."

He also expressed his support of the activities of anti-socialist elements in Poland.

"Silesia and eastern Prussia are part of Germany," Ottfried Hennig, a CDU Bundestag deputy and the chairman of "The Association of Germans From Eastern Prussia," said at the meeting of this revenge-seeking group which presents itself as "a parliament in emigration." He also demanded "the reunification of Germany," that is the resurrection of the Reich within the 1937 borders.

To achieve these revenge-seeking aims, Ottfried Hennig called on those sharing his ideas "to intensify in the future still further their cooperation" with anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary groups both operating in Poland itself and with those who had made their nest in West Germany. Similar claims were made by Herbert Hupka, the ring-leader of "The Association of Germans from Silesia" and a CDU Bundestag deputy. Within the framework of preparations of the provocative gathering of the group in Hannover, planned for June 19-21, he maintained that "Silesia is just as an integral part of Germany as Lower Saxony or Brandenburg, and we should repeat this again and again." He also made a number of ultimatum demands from the Polish Government which, in fact, are aimed at changing the current legal and constitutional order in Poland.

FRG INDUSTRIALIST BIEZ MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

Tikhonov Meeting

LD041550 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Berthold Beiz, a prominent representative of the business circles of the FRG, chairman of the supervisory board of the Fried, Krupp firm. The two sides' striving for the development of cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and the appropriate agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the FRG was reaffirmed in the conversation. There was also an exchange of opinions on a number of concrete projects determining further development of economic contacts between the USSR and the FRG for a long perspective, in the realisation of which the firm Fried, Krupp can participate. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Berthold Beiz was received by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They had a conversation on matters aimed at expanding business contacts between Soviet foreign-trade organisations and the firm.

Patolichev Reception

LD041046 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Soviet minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev, has received in Moscow the chairman of the Krupp company observation council, Berthold Beiz. They discussed the outlook for cooperation between Soviet organizations and that West German concern, which takes part in building several metallurgical and chemical projects in the Soviet Union. This country now does business with 1,800 West German firms. Soviet orders provide jobs for 350,000 people in West Germany.

PRAVDA VIEWS PRC EVASIVENESS ON EEC COMPLAINTS

LD040847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 5

[PRAVDA special correspondent V. Drobkov "International Notes": "Pussyfooting"]

[Text] Brussels, April--The welcoming speeches are over, the talks have ended and the chink of glasses at the numerous receptions has subsided--the "China week" run jointly by the EEC and the PRC Government has ended in Brussels. Around 100 senior Beijing functionaries headed by PRC Vice-Premier Gu Mu are on their way back home. More than 300 West European bankers and industrialists have departed for their various countries. The Common Market has begun taking stock of this unprecedented economic meeting.

But, as a number of observers here warned, the results were a far cry from the great hopes on "China week" in West Europe. EEC representatives and West European entrepreneurs were hoping to find the doors of the Chinese market opened wide to them and to secure lucrative contracts. After politely listening to the Western salesmen and financiers the Chinese assured them of their warm regard but went no further. The Beijing visitors also pussyfooted at talks on another problem of concern to West Europeans--that of compensation for the millions lost by companies as a result of the PRC's unilateral cancelation of a large number of major contracts. E. Davignon, deputy chairman of the EEC Commission and commissioner for industrial affairs, called in vain for the Chinese to preserve "the capital of trust which China has managed to acquire in European industrial circles" and to give local businessmen an assurance that "an acceptable settlement will be reached in the matter of broken contracts." "It will be, it will be," Beijing's emissaries replied with a smile, but once again promised nothing concrete. Yet when the conversation turned to the possibilities for expanding Chinese exports to the Ten all 100 of Beijing's representatives demonstrated their business acumen, literally showering the West Europeans with a variety of proposals.

Despite the fact that, according to reports here, in China itself millions of people are living on the verge of starvation, Beijing is prepared to flood the Common Market with Chinese foodstuffs at giveaway prices. Statistics show that canned foodstuffs, mushrooms and frozen meat already represent a greater proportion of Chinese exports to West Europe than oil or ore.

During "China week" Beijing tried to secure a reduction in tariffs and an increase in quotas for the export to Europe of textiles, furs, medicines and ore. Thus the attack on the Common Market by Chinese goods, which began some years ago, continues, as R. Denman, director general of external relations of the EEC Commission, was forced to admit in a speech delivered during "China week." For the first time since 1976 a trade deficit between the Ten and China was recorded last year. While EEC exports to China in 1980 were 24 percent down on the previous year, R. Denman said, Chinese exports to the Common Market were up by 52 percent. The drop in West European exports to China has alarmed EEC leaders. But the Common Market, for which expanding foreign trade is synonymous with viability, is reluctant to let slip a billion potential customers. This in particular obliges the EEC to settle for glib promises and to tolerate such stunts on Beijing's part as the recent breach of contracts worth millions. No doubt Beijing's rabid anti-Sovietism is a factor in the "good will" shown by the capitalist states which make up the EEC.

Does this mean that the EEC is prepared to pay any price to achieve a rapprochement with Beijing? This question cannot be answered unequivocally. In addition to the fever among businessmen afraid of missing the boat in dividing up the Chinese market and to attempts by certain politicians to exploit Beijing's anti-Soviet course, there is serious concern in West Europe over the PRC's future course. It is realized here that this vast Asian state has an enormous number of highly complex problems threatening internal stability and that the ruling regime has a pronounced bent for military adventures.

It is no coincidence that during "China week" a note of doubt occasionally crept into the Brussels press: Will the Chinese "ace" prove to be a loser for West Europe? China, the newspaper LA CITE wrote, is beset by enormous internal difficulties. The country has around 26 million unemployed and around 50 million people have only part-time employment. Many Western newspapers are now writing about the signs of instability in China, the sharpening of various contradictions there and the "overheating" of the Chinese economy. Presumably this can also be seen by the representatives of the Common Market and prominent people in its member states. But during "China week" these fears were pushed aside by illusory visions of "unprecedented prospects" and consequently the EEC Commission's leaders assured Beijing of their willingness to develop economic and trade ties with the PRC.

ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN, LEBANESE DETERIORATION SEEN

LD041135 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 17 Apr 81 pp 9-11

[O. Fomin article: "Syria: In the Forefront"]

[Excerpt] Syria's national holiday--Evacuation Day--is celebrated on 17 April. Some 35 years ago to the day the last foreign soldier left Syrian soil and the country acquired genuine national independence. This year the anniversary is being celebrated in a particularly alarming atmosphere.

Since the new U.S. administration came into office the United States has considerably stepped up moves to expand its military presence in the Near East. U.S. imperialism is now trying to do in the Near and Middle East what it spectacularly failed to do a quarter of a century ago, when the "Eisenhower Doctrine" emerged. Then they spoke of the United States protecting the region from "communist penetration." Washington now uses as the cover for its expansionism the alleged need to defend the Arabs from the "Soviet threat" it has itself dreamed up.

Seeing Syria as the main obstacle to their schemes, the entineers of the Camp David deal have particularly intensified the anti-Syrian campaign. In particular, they have been trying to set certain Arab countries against Syria in order to isolate it. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, stressed that the United States has mounted a veritable crusade against the progressive regime currently in power in Syria in order to deprive the Palestinian revolution of its most loyal ally in the region and thereby force it to throw itself on the Zionists' mercy. Al-Fahum pointed out that "the real aim of U.S. policy, especially its anti-Syrian aspect, is to establish the imperialist yoke in the Near East."

The anti-Syrian line has been particularly marked in recent weeks in the course of the fierce clashes in Lebanon engineered by the Israeli military in conjunction with right-wing Christian separatists.

Syrian troops do, of course, form part of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The sharp deterioration of the situation in the Lebanese cities of Beirut and Zahlah and Israel's continuing aggression in the south of the country are thus all part of a general offensive against Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement and against Syria's positions in order to turn Lebanon into a political and military base for imperialism and Zionism. A special statement issued by the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee in connection with the latest events points out that when imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, operating through reactionary elements in Syria's Muslim population, failed to alter the country's national patriotic stance, they focused their efforts instead on the Lebanese front, on the pan-Arab forces there in order to force Syria to renounce its principled position. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who was in the Near East at the height of events in Lebanon, and leader of the Falangist Party P. al-Jumayyil, not to mention Israel, have fiercely attacked these forces, demanding their withdrawal from the country and threatening Syria with military repressions, even though the pan-Arab forces are in Lebanon with the approval of the Arab League and at the request of the official Lebanese authorities. Lebanese Prime Minister Sh. al-Wazzan has pointed out on a number of occasions that the Lebanese authorities are in favor of extending the mandate of the pan-Arab forces, which are playing an important role in stopping the internecine struggle and establishing stability and calm in a number of parts of the country. Their mission has the full support of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, the Palestinian resistance movement and a broad cross section of the Lebanese public.

In the course of recent meetings and contacts among Syrian President H. al-Asad, Lebanese President I. Sarkis, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Y. 'Arafat and the leadership of Lebanon's national patriotic forces specific measures have been formulated for thwarting the concerted efforts of Israel and the Lebanese circles in collaboration with it to exacerbate the situation in the country in order to turn Lebanon into an arena of struggle among the Arabs themselves and to dismember it. Syria's position on this question was reaffirmed by Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'A. Khaddam when he gave Lebanese leaders a solemn assurance that Syria is willing to give them and all the Lebanese people any help or support required. He said that A. Haig, who is showing a hypocritical "concern" over the situation in Lebanon, would do well to remember that the tension in the region is a consequence of the U.S. hegemonist policy and Washington's unlimited support for Israel's crimes on Arab soil, including Lebanese territory.

The present events merely reaffirm the unshakability of the progressive course of the Syrian Arab Republic. It continues to be the nucleus of Arab solidarity and in the front rank of the struggle against the Zionist aggressors and their imperialist backers and against the conspiracies of reaction aimed at splitting Arab unity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Kulik Comment

LD011024 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 30 Apr 81

[By TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS--Commenting on the results of the Soviet-Libyan summit talks, foreign policy observers are unanimous that they have demonstrated full identity of views of Moscow and Tripoli on most important international issues. Notwithstanding that the USSR and Libya differ one from the other in many respects, that there are certain ideological distinctions between them, full mutual understanding has been reached in the course of the talks on such most important issues as elimination of tensions, strengthening of peace and defence of the legitimate interests and sovereign rights of peoples, opposition against the intrigues of imperialist forces in various parts of the world.

Meanwhile, how many groundless forecasts on Soviet-Libyan "differences" had been concocted by bourgeois propaganda as soon as it became known that the leader of the Libyan revolution, head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi would arrive on an official friendly visit in Moscow!

In the course of their talks General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed peace. Special attention was devoted to the Middle East problem. And this is not fortuitous. From the viewpoints of the USSR and Libya a just peaceful Middle East settlement could open up ways for lessening the aggravated international tensions also in other parts of the world, where the imperialists build up tensions, try to force their diktat on peoples of vast areas of the world and exploit without control their natural wealth.

The fresh Soviet initiatives concerning questions of a real settlement of international relations, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, have been broadly commented on the world over, especially in the developing countries. It can be confidently said that any young state concerned with its national independence and freedom will sign under these fresh Soviet proposals.

The more so that they are all embodied in the UN Charter, the Final Helsinki Act and treaties between the USSR and the USA of the seventies, which are now trampled underfoot by the new U.S. administration, as they are seen by it as an obstacle to carrying out the policy of hegemonism.

One cannot but agree with the opinion expressed in the Libyan AL-ARDH newspaper, which writes: "The results of the talks in Moscow go far beyond the framework of bilateral Libyan-Soviet relations, as Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi represents the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation uniting the most progressive Arab countries, which oppose the capitulatory Camp David accords and plans for the establishment of U.S. imperialist rule in that area." The positive results of the Soviet-Libyan summit talks serve the interests of all peoples fighting for freedom and equality.

Comparison on Talks

A comparison of the item entitled "Reportage on Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Moscow," published in the 28 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H1 with PRAVDA of 28 April reveals the following variations:

On page H1, under subhead "Talks Held," paragraph three, line nine, PRAVDA reads: "...their vital interests has generated the growth of tension in the world."

PRAVDA adds additional concluding paragraphs. "Taking part in them were:

"On the Soviet side--N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye. M. Samoteykin, adviser to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; A.V. Anisimov, USSR ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah; and A.A. Shevedov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First African Department,

"On the Libyan side--Ibrahim Bjhad, press official at the Communications Secretariat; Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in the USSR; Yahya Zakharia, director of the European Department of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; 'Abdallah Ya'lla, director of the Legal Department of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; and 'Ashur Ben Khayal, director of the Department for Technical Cooperation Affairs of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison."

Comparison of Communique

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Moscow," published in the 30 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H2 with PRAVDA of 30 April reveals the following variations:

On page H3, under the subhead "Joint Communique," paragraph one, line six, PRAVDA reads: "...for further strengthening and consolidating the bonds of friendship..."

Paragraph three, line five, PRAVDA reads: "...riches and arms in the interests of defending the revolution."

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads: "...present international situation. Here they noted with deep satisfaction that their viewpoints completely coincide on the necessity of eliminating tension, strengthening peace, defending the lawful interests and sovereign rights of peoples and opposing the intrigues of imperialist forces in various parts of the world, which will promote the free and independent developments of peoples and give them the opportunity to dispose independently of their countries' national wealth.

On page H7, paragraph three, penultimate line PRAVDA reads: "...and Libya to continue along the path further of deepening cooperation in the interests..."

KUWAITI MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD031416 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May, TASS--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and acting information minister of Kuwait, has said here that the Soviet Union and Kuwait have good and stable relations both in the political and economic fields. He was speaking before editors-in-chief of Kuwaiti newspapers. Having described his visit to the USSR and his talks with Soviet leaders, the minister pointed out their great significance for the further development of Arab-Soviet relations in general and Kuwaiti-Soviet cooperation in particular.

Sabah al-Ahmad emphasised that the negotiations in Moscow confirmed the common stand of the Soviet Union and Kuwait in believing that the attainment of a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is possible only on condition of ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, whose sole lawful representative is the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

PDRY PARTY SECRETARY DELIVERS STATEMENT AT PLENUM

LD031704 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Aden, 3 May, TASS--The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party has strongly condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East, whose aim is to deal a blow to the national liberation movements and progressive regimes, to create new seats of tensions and prepare conditions for direct intervention in that part of the world through unleashing local conflicts and wars. This is pointed out in the statement of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the results of the third plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, which was issued here. To ensure security and stability in the region, to dismantle all imperialist military bases, which are created with the assistance of a number of reactionary regimes, the statement points out, unity of actions and coordination of efforts by all countries are necessary.

The Yemen Socialist Party, the People of Democratic Yemen and its armed forces, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out, are resolved to give a worthy rebuff to the aggressive ambitions and provocations of imperialism.

The plenum of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the document points out, has highly evaluated the foreign policy activity of the party for strengthening the cohesion of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation of the Arab states, for the development of relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and progressive national liberation forces, the countries of the socialist community. The plenum examined the political situation in Lebanon and reaffirmed full support for the struggle of that country's progressive forces and the Palestine resistance movement against the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism. He pointed to the necessity of strengthening the solidarity of the Arab national progressive forces in the struggle against the Camp David deal.

The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, has highly evaluated the peaceloving foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community,with the Soviet Union at its head, which is directed at ensuring peace and international security, strengthening the unity of the world revolutionary movement. On behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Ali Nasir Muhammad again declared support for the Soviet peace initiatives, which were put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The implementation of these proposals, the general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee said, is a key to resolving the vital problems of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf basin, of the Middle East and Europe. The Soviet initiatives play an important role in putting an end to the arms race. They are designed to prevent a further growth of international tensions and a reversal to the cold war times.

TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD050709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A meeting took place 17 April between a delegation from the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by the Assembly's speaker, Adam Sapi Mkwawa, and the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, told guests about the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that the USSR is building its relations with Tanzania on the basis of friendship, trust and the development of mutually advantageous and multifaceted cooperation. The parliamentarians were familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Adam Sapi Mkwawa pointed to the need to strengthen international ties in developing relations between Tanzania and the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the talk were N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Soviet-African Section; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Sh.M. Aliyev; and Paul James Casmir Idobo, Tanzanian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

SWAPO STATEMENT ON UPCOMING NATO COUNCIL SESSION

LD041106 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Luanda, 4 May, TASS--The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has condemned the intention of Western states to discuss the problem of Namibia at a NATO Council session in Rome. It issued a statement here Sunday, signed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and entitled "NATO, Hands Off Namibia." The statement emphasises that only the United Nations is competent to discuss the solution to the Namibian problem.

The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada had a meeting in Rome on May 3, on the eve of the NATO Council session. It was announced at the meeting that the five countries, making up the so-called contact group on Namibia, intend to draft "new proposals on the Nimibian problem". As is known, it is precisely the support and encouragement by the West of the South African regime that was to a large extent responsible for the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia last January.

The SWAPO statement denounced the position of Western powers, in particular the United States, Britain and France which had vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to compel it to comply with the United Nations decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia.

SWAPO stressed that the Western countries, headed by the United States, are seeking to attain a neocolonialist-style solution to the Namibian problem, by implanting an obedient puppet government there. The implementation of such a plan, SWAPO said, would serve only the West's political, economic and strategic interests.

CONCLUSION OF SALVADOR'S CAYETANO CARPIO INTERVIEW

PY041657 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Last part of undated SALPRESS interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Commander Marcial, member of the Executive Board of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Marcial, a final question: I would like to ask you how [words indistinct] the interventionist action of U.S. imperialism in El Salvador and in the rest of Central America?

[Answer] I believe there are two basic factors in stopping that policy. One is the world opinion, the solidarity of the peoples with the (?hard) and heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people. Right now that solidarity is very strong on all continents. The peoples of the world are not willing to see how a people is submerged which is struggling for its freedom, and it is impressive to find how all generous hearts which love freedom and democracy are actively taking our side, which we find very encouraging. That active solidarity is found not only in the inner feelings of the people, but also has a practical expression, even a combative expression. Throughout the world there are combative mass meetings condemning the U.S. Government policy, the interventionist escalation against the Salvadoran people, and for this heroic people who do not let themselves be dominated. That is the first factor.

The other basic factor is the will of the Salvadoran people themselves to achieve their freedom at any cost. Whenever a people has acquired that will, victory is certain. Naturally, the victory cannot be won on a single battle. A people have seldom won freedom in the first battle. A war and, above all, a people's war which is so complex and is fought in all sectors is a war with many fights of various nature. During the last few years the Salvadoran people have shown that they deserve the confidence of the peoples of the world and that they have a real and firm will to achieve their independence and freedom and the victory of the democratic revolution, the victory of a democratic revolutionary government. That is the other factor in combination with the first one.

In this connection I and the Salvadoran people wish to express our deeply felt thanks to the U.S. people for the generous aid they are giving toward the liberation of our people. We must not forget that the U.S. people themselves are shedding their blood in our fatherland. We must not forget the four nuns who were murdered in the holocaust of the freedom of our people and many other generous members of the U.S. people who are being killed with the bullets of U.S. taxpayers, who certainly do not want those bullets to be used in killing their own countrymen in other countries.

Of course, we cannot fail to express our gratitude to our Central American brother nations and ask them to strengthen their solidarity, as well as the Latin American and Caribbean nations which are struggling for the freedom of our people, as well as for the freedom of their own peoples. We thus ask all the peoples of the world to intensify their struggle, because the mad warmongers will not stop unless [passage indistinct] however difficult it may be to hold back the hands of those who are already maddened by the smoke of a war they want to be spread throughout the world.

It is fully proven that the will of the peoples of the world can stop not only the intervention in El Salvador, but also Reagan's current policy, which will undoubtedly lead to a disastrous third world war, if the peoples of the world are really aware of the threat and the danger of that warlike policy. So we have full confidence in the development of a stronger struggle of the peoples against Yankee intervention in El Salvador and against the regionalization of the conflict which imperialism is trying to bring about, as well as intervention in other brother countries. We are absolutely certain that just as the people defeated all the madness of Hitler's clique, they will now also defeat the warlike and adventurous policy of the present U.S. Government.

Comrades, I ask you to make this interview reach all news media of the world, among which is the brotherly voice of Radio Moscow.

NATIONAL EFFORT TO STUDY PUBLIC OPINION URGED

LD050901 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences M. Gorshkov under the rubric "Department of Ideological Problems": "Public Opinion"]

[Text] Moscow--The in-depth and large-scale study of public opinion is justly numbered among the most essential tasks facing Soviet social science. This complex social phenomenon is exerting a growing influence on people's material and spiritual lives.

Labor collectives' practical experience convincingly demonstrates that inattention to an inadequate study of public opinion can be very costly in ideological terms and can adversely affect people's mood and thus their practical activities. In order to avoid mistakes in the party's leadership of the molding and study of public opinion and to remedy the failure to fully appreciate this phenomenon which is still encountered it is therefore necessary to have a scientific conception of public opinion to rely on.

Unfortunately, it cannot yet be said that such a conception exists, even though dozens of scientific studies have been devoted to the subject of public opinion. Between 1958 and the present time more than 500 works have been published and more than 80 dissertations defended on this subject in our country. Say what you will, these are impressive figures. Yet despite the practical importance and high theoretical level of a number of works [those of A.K. Uledov, B.A. Grushin, R.A. Safarov and others) a considerable proportion of them duplicate one another and suffer from a common shortcoming--their superficiality, speciousness and lack of practical recommendations.

These defects in the scientific literature on public opinion are not, in my view, merely fortuitous but are a logical result, since, for many writers of articles and of dissertations for the degree of candidates, subjecting public opinion to analysis is merely bowing to fashion. After expressing their views in one or two works they move on to research on other problems. As a result, paradoxically, there are at present scarcely a dozen scholars permanently engaged in studying public opinion.

For this reason many important problems are overlooked by researchers. We all know, for example, how actively current public opinion is used to help fathom the central problems of our social development and how persistently ways of finding practical solutions to them are sought and found. Public opinion is currently focused on a whole group of fundamental questions--improving the organization of trade and health care and the working of the transportation sector and the service sphere, and intensifying measures to combat speculation and bribery. In recent years there has been increased public interest in the selection leading personnel and in the refusal to tolerate cases of their appointment on the basis of personal connections.

Are these questions subjected to deep sociological analysis in scholars' research and articles? Can party workers find in their library a lucid and intelligible book on public opinion or the latest information on the public's views on acute socioeconomic situations? The answer is no. What is the way out of this situation? It can be found if the problems of public opinion research are reexamined and the range of questions meeting the requirements of practical social management and the needs of party committees is identified. Of course, such a change in the orientation of research is a difficult thing to achieve and requires the participation of practical workers and experts in a variety of scientific fields.

Giving new impetus to the study of public opinion is scarcely possible without sociological research. To acknowledge this does not mean elevating applied sociology to the status of the only true way of studying people's opinions and moods. In the first instance it means taking past experience into account.

This experience shows clearly that sociological research provides extremely useful information on the substance and dynamics of public opinion, the prerequisites of its development and the mechanisms of its formation and functioning.

In recent years several large-scale public opinion research projects have been carried out in Krasnoyarskiy, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and in labor collectives in Tulskaya, Murmanskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts by scientists of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and other scientific establishments in collaboration with party committees. Their results have been of considerable value in correcting party organizations' work. The sociologists' findings have helped, for example, to put educational work in collectives on a more rational footing, to more accurately determine the size and extent of the role played by the various outlets for mass political work and to draw up comprehensive ideological work plans taking more accurate account of the special features of the different groups of working people and of their needs and interests.

But isolated--albeit highly extensive--sociological research is not enough for the constant analysis and utilization of public opinion. What is needed is a well-tuned mechanism for regularly conducting it at every level: in the collective, region and the country as a whole. In this connection there is now a need, in my view, to create a more smoothly operating system for the study of public opinion.

Even at the present time applied sociology's contribution to the study of public opinion could be much greater were it not for the inertia of outmoded ideas. Among them, it seems to me, is clients' distrust of the findings of sociological research, of polls carried out among the working people, for example. It is, moreover, characteristic that positive findings suit everyone but it is a different matter when the findings are critical, revealing shortcomings in the work of a party committee. Attempts are frequently made to dismiss them and to prove them unreliable and dubious.

Objectivity obliges us to admit that not only social scientists but also practical workers have grounds for complaint--and very strong grounds at that. For instance, are the subjects of public opinion research always consistent with the interests and needs of party and state organs? Are researchers able to corroborate the reliability and accuracy of their findings and the value of the conclusions and practical recommendations arising form them? Sociologists do indeed sometimes "discover" what is already common knowledge, thereby lowering science's prestige....

I feel that the time has come for scientists and practical workers to carefully examine their mutual grievances and to discuss creatively and constructively areas of friction. An all-union scientific practice conference on the problems of studying public opinion and its practical application could, in my view, be a useful step in this direction.

Increasing the efficiency of the study of public opinion and extending the frontiers of the practical application of its findings also depend on those who by the nature of their work are in active contact with and mold and express public opinion. Can the press, radio and television make their contribution to stepping up this work? Yes, they can, and it can be a very considerable contribution too. In the Baltic republics, for example, many organs and television and radio studios have developed firm ties with sociologists, who are helping journalists to conduct public opinion polls. All manner of methods are used for this purpose: canvassing, in-depth [dnevnikovyy] postal questionnaires and telephone interviews. The poll results and the measures adopted on the basis of them are reflected in the newspapers and radio and television broadcasts, and this is very important for increasing the feedback from public opinion.

In analyzing this experience one cannot help thinking: Would it not be a good idea for central press organs, radio and television to have on hand full-time services for the study of public opinion? Many people probably remember or have read that in the sixties KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ran an institute of public opinion. During the years of its existence this institute ran many polls which had a considerable influence on the development of the theory and practice of the study of public opinion.

It must, of course, be said that the study of public opinion is a complex business requiring considerable knowledge and practical skills. Moreover, any sociological poll has, in addition to the scientific aspect, a political aspect, since its findings reflect the sphere of people's consciousness and behavior and register their attitude toward society's social institutions and ideological principles. For this reason the task of organizing the serious study of public opinion must be given all possible support by party organizations and all of its initiators' needs must be thoroughly grasped. The experience of the Georgian CP Central Committee Council for the Study of Public Opinion, credit for which lies primarily with the republic party organization, is well known in our country. Georgian CP Central Committee executives have not been disconcerted by the critical assessments and remarks made by the working people in the course of studying public opinion. The Georgian CP Central Committee is, on the contrary, giving the council all possible support and assistance and extensively publicizing its findings.

Interesting and varied experience in the study of public opinion has now been accumulated by Leningradskiy, Sverdlovskiy and Gorkovskiy Obkoms, Moscow's Oktyabrskiy Raykom, Moskovskaya Oblast's Elektrostal Gorkom, the party committee at Rostov's Gorizon Production Association and other party organizations. Unfortunately, this useful experience is being poorly disseminated. What is the cause of the obvious harm being done by such a situation? Party committees only just starting to engage in applied sociological research are obliged to proceed by means of trial and error, which others have long since learned how to avoid and overcome.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions set sociologists the task of focusing efforts on investigating the large-scale and fundamental problems of the development of our society, its social structure and way of life, and of the improvement of the political system of mature socialism. A deep and full investigation of such problems is impossible today without due regard for public opinion, particularly as it is a case of applying the findings of sociological research still more effectively to practical ideological and political work. Qualitative improvements are needed in the study of public opinion. They can be made if this important and necessary work is put on a firm scientific and organizational footing on a national scale.

UKRAINE OBKOM OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST NATIONALISM

LD041539 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Ukrainian Lvovskiy Obkom Secretary D. Yaremchuk under the rubic "Young Citizen's University": "Take Pride in Your Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] Again and again my thoughts return to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and to the festive but, at the same time, businesslike atmosphere of the party forum. Again and again I read carefully the lines of the Central Committee's report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I try to apply every provision of this historic document to our oblast. My comrades and I ponder on how to implement as quickly and efficiently as possible the tasks set by the congress.

The range of these tasks is wide. I want to single out one of them now. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said meaningfully and aptly in the report: "The party's sacred duty is to educate working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of a proud feeling of belonging th the great, united Soviet motherland."

Need one say what this work means for the Ukraine's western oblasts? For centuries the region's population came in for dual oppression: class and national oppression. This could not fail to leave its marks on people's minds. Distorting the facts, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists tried in the past and fascist lackey remnants are trying even now from abroad to speculate unscrupulously on the feeling of love for one's motherland, language and culture--a feeling which is sacred to everyone.

It goes without saying that they do not mention that it was precisely under Soviet power that the Ukrainian people's culture achieved an unprecedented level of development and that our people are living a full spiritual life under conditions of socialist democracy. What does it matter to them that young people in west Ukrainian territory, just as throughout the USSR, have no idea of unemployment or that during the years of Soviet power the population's living standard has grown many times over. They need to give something in return for the money generously allocated by their foreign "uncles" for subversive work against socialism.

Letters and parcels from abroad occasionally arrive in Lvovskaya Oblast from faraway relatives and fellow villagers who emigrated for some reason or other. The letters from those people who, before the establishment of Soviet power, left the Ukraine to escape poverty and deprivation are, as a rule, objective. These people write frankly of the "delights" of a capitalist "paradise" which is indifferent and merciless toward the working man. Those lucky enough to visit their motherland say with tears in their eyes: "We sought happiness far away but it has arrived in our own dear land."

But we also happen to receive other "information" which our enemies manage to send in across the border, albeit rarely. We would be idealists if we believed that our ideological opponents' efforts were 100 percent unsuccessful. Unfortunately one still encounters among young people, albeit infrequently, individuals with a poor class tempering. For example, there was such a case where a young doctor in a certain village one day met a former turncoat (banderovets) who had served his sentence for his criminal activity. ...He [the doctor] handed him a vile lampoon against Soviet reality printed abroad. The doctor's action evoked general indignation including among young people.

The stand we adopt with regard to bourgeois ideology must be militant and assertive. Such it proved to be among the village's inhabitants. The young doctor was invited to a working people's meeting. His fellow villagers and contemporaries told him quite a few trenchant, just home truths. They reminded him about the nationalists' bloody struggle against their own people, of the free education which Soviet power had given him, of the guaranteed job and of all the other boons which he and his family enjoy. What would it be like for him, his relatives and fellow villagers if they let themselves be led along by the nationalist schemers?

It seems that the words of repentance expressed by the young doctor on that day were sincere.

We communists and Komsomol members of the Soviet Ukraine must tirelessly sharpen our ideological weapons. After all, in the West, at various centers of ideological subversion, there are "Sovietologists" of Ukrainian origin who, in the pay of their masters, perform subversive work against our republic's population. They are counting particularly on the population of the western oblasts of the Ukraine. What are they hoping for, these gentlemen who were long ago cast onto the garbage heap of history? The ideologists of imperialism, for instance, are widely publicizing the thesis of the "omnipotent" virus of nationalism and its invincible explosive force. The bourgeois ideologists cannot understand the mighty force of proletarian internationalism which has helped the peoples of the USSR to overcome unprecedented historical ordeals. One of the main tasks of the oblast Komsomol organization is to form a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook in young men and women, to nurture an active life stance. A large amount of work on arming young people with profound, firm knowledge in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism, scientific communism, the history of the revolutionary struggle and the Soviet people's combat and labor traditions is being performed within the political study system, in special-interest circles and at public political clubs. But this work has no room for tolerate uniformity or stereotype. Its forms and methods must constantly be diversified.

Internationalism is an organic part of our life, part of the young people's awareness. It consists in the interpenetration and mutual enrichment of the cultures of all peoples of the USSR.

What can the bourgeois lackeys from the West pit against this force [the force of internationalism]? And whither can they summon our young people? Into the impasse of national narrowmindedness?

Yes, we are proud of our national affiliation but we are even prouder of the great deeds accomplished by our people in single formation with the other fraternal Soviet peoples, particularly the great Russian people, and we are proud of the tremendous prospects which internationalism opens up before us Ukrainians. Nationalism is also narrowness of thought, the limitation of interests and the degradation of the human personality.

Our ideological opponents assign a special place to churchmen in their dirty activity. I observe, unfortunately, that among a certain section--a very small section, it is true--of our oblast's young people the opinion has recently been current that an irrevocable end has finally been put to religion. Therefore, they say, there is no great harm in someone christening a child, in getting married in church for the sake of the glamorous ceremony, or in wearing an ornamental cross.

It must be said that the Vatican persistently publicizes its thesis that "for Christ, borders do not exist," thus preaching freedom to undertake acts of ideological subversion. The churchmen's agenda now includes the following slogan: "Evangelizing the peoples right to the ends of the earth." We note that the "church fathers" have no intention of requesting the consent or willingness of the peoples themselves.

The Komsomol organizations must work still more purposefully on the improvement of forms and methods of atheistic propaganda and reach every young person held captive to religious superstitions. It is necessary to explain and argue persistently that belief in God is by no means merely a question of a person's spiritual life. Like it or not, his attitude toward religion represents his class-based, social position, his place on one side or another of the ideological barricades, with the proletarian internationalists or with the bourgeois nationalists.

Our internationalist communist, class-based conviction are backed up by facts, they are logical and scientifically substantiated. The very course of history favors our convictions. Everyone, including Komsomol members, must learn to propagandize even more convincingly, vividly and comprehensively and to defend in a more principled and inplacable way against the attacks or our ideological opponents the foundation of all our victories--the great fraternity of the peoples of the USSR.

REPUBLIC PARTY LEADERS ATTEND LENIN JUBILEE EVENTS

LD041017 [Editorial Report] Various Russian-language regional papers carry reports on leaders' activities in connection with the celebrations of the 111th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 22 April 1981 front-pages an AZERINFORM report entitled "Alive Forever" on a 21 April commemorative meeting in Baku"s V.I. Lenin Palace. The report notes that "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Cental Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbiajan CP Central Committee," was in the meeting presidium.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA on 22 April front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Following Lenin's Behests" on a 21 April commemorative meeting at Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili state academic theater of opera and ballet. The report notes that "Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze" was in the presidium.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA on 22 April front-pages a BELTA report entitled "In Step With Lenin" on a 21 April commemorative meeting at the Belorussian SSR opera and ballet theater in Minsk. The report notes that "Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev" was in the meeting presidium.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA on 23 April front-pages a BELTA report entitled "Always in the People's Hearts" on a "ceremonial laying of flowers" at the Lenin momument in Minsk on 22 April. The report notes the "Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev" was among those who laid flowers.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA on 23 April front-pages a KAZTAG report entitled "Along the Path Indicated by Lenin" on a 22 April commemorative meeting in Alma-Ata's Abay Kazakh Order of Lenin State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet. The report notes that "D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee," was in the presidium.

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 23 April front-pages a LENTASS report on a 22 April commemorative meeting held in Leningrad's Oktyabr concert hall. The report notes that "the ceremonial meeting was opened by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 23 April front-pages an UZTAG report on a commemorative meeting held in Tashkent's V.I. Lenin Palace of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR on 22 April. The report notes that the meeting was "attended by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

The same edition of PRAVDA VOSTOKA front-pages a UZTAG report on a 22 April ceremony held in Tashkent's main square where flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin memorial. The report notes the participation in the ceremony was of "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

ALIYEV TOURS BAKU SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD041349 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Baku Is To Grow and Become More Beautiful"]

[Text] From year to year Soviet Azerbaijan's capital is being transformed and becoming more beautiful and more and more modern new residential districts, parks and public gardens, movie theaters and stores are being added to its panorama. In Baku much construction is being carried out aimed at further improving the working people's leisure and everyday living conditions and the work of the consumer service sphere.

Recently G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited a number of social and consumer service construction projects, acquainted himself with the progress of the work and talked with construction workers, architects, experts and the inhabitants of new housing complexes.

...As though from the distant fairytale past onto Baku's busy main thoroughfare, Moskovskiy Prospekt, have stepped the fantastic cupolas of an oriental palace. In a short while the unusual building, executed in the national style, where a trade and consumer complex will be housed, will adorn Narimanovsky Rayon. But meanwhile, below the delicate vaults of the new project which will be painted in all the colors of the rainbow, there is building timber and intensive work is in full swing.

The people of Narimanovskiy Rayon are erecting the complex with great intensiveness and taste and enthusiasts from the "Gipropishcheprom" insitute have assumed the formulation of its planning and the design of its interiors on a voluntary basis. In the many spacious halls, each one of which will have its own inimitable appearance, there will be market stalls with every convenience for traders and customers, stores and public catering enterprises. In a special hall you will be able to try a traditional (tendirniy) flat cake, baked before your very eyes.

Comrade Aliyev spoke highly of the initiative of the rayon's workers who are building the fine complex. Baku's appearance, he said, is distinguished by an inimitable combination of the old and the achievements of the modern art of urban development. In their work architects and planners must make wide use of elements of Azerbaijan's architecture which lend the originality of eastern color to their buildings while not forgetting that the overall structures and edifices being built now are the future Baku and must be pleasing to our descendants, too.

In this sense the trade and consumer complex in Narimanovskiy Rayon is an excellent example for imitation and its creators' experience should be disseminated on a wide scale.

Questions of strictly observing architectural discipline, making fuller use of marble powder and other local materials in the decor and raising the efftciency and quality of construction work were raised at the site in Khanlar settlement where the Azglavenergo preventive clinic is being erected. The new sanatorium complex will transform the deserted Caspian shore. The construction workers have pledged to hand over the first 100-bed phase by this summer. The design provides for spacious halls and rooms for sulfur baths, mud baths and other treatments. But the patients' living quarters have not been provided with full comforts.

After drawing attention to this, Comrade Aliyev recommended that alterations be made in the construction of the sanatorium so that the omissions which have been permitted are not repeated when the second phase is built. All the necessary conveniences must be provided for the workers who are to recuperate in the clinic, he said, so that they feel at home.

The 26 Baku commissars rayon's fruit and vegetable base, which is being built on the Nagornoye plateau near the botanical gardens, is called on to play an important role in improving the supply to the city's working people of the generous gifts of Azerbaijan's land. The base, with a capacity of 2,000 tons annually, will receive, store, package and dispatch fruits, vegetables and picked goods to the trading network. Most technological processes are being mechanized by introducing comprehensive production lines.

In a talk during the visit to the construction of this project, which is being built at high speed, mention was made of the need for the rational siting of large and small buildings in the city. It has now become necessary to formulate a balanced system of use of the vacant areas in the center of Baku and for strictly monitoring construction on them taking account of the city's long-term economic needs.

The republic's capital is rightly called one of the country's greenest cities. Some 8 years ago the Park of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR was laid out, a sun-baked former desert area near Shikhovo Beach. Now tens of thousands of cypresses, pines, olives and other trees planted here have gathered strength. The park is a favorite leisure spot for Baku's citizens and this spring it was replenished with new young tree-lined avenues.

G. A. Aliyev familiarized himself with the course of work on developing the park and its amenities, and expressed the wish that the provision of greenbelt facilities in Baku be further improved and that its rate be increased. The Baku soviet, he noted, must draw up a comprehensive long-term program for the further development of the park and for its provision with amenities and all subsequent work must be performed on this basis.

The workers of the Vlavbakstroy Sotskultstro trust have prepared a fine May Day gift for the inhabitants of Novyye Akhmedly. By the 61st anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan a new supermarket, one of the republic's largest, will open its doors in this residential complex.

Comrade Aliyev visited the trading center and wished its collective, the majority of whom are women, success in their work. He was told of the formulation of a number of design models for trading and public catering projects which will adorn Baku districts in the near future.

Subsequently G. A. Aliyev talked with the settlement's inhabitants, enquired into their everyday and leisure conditions and answered numerous questions from workers.

Comrade G. A. Alieyv was accompanied on his city tour by V. A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku party gorkom, and N. Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom.

KISELEV CHAIRS BELORUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

LD041323 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Conference at Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference on a capital construction questions was held at the Belorussian CP Central Committee on 20 April. The conference was chaired by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The results of the work of the republic's construction ministries and departments for the first quarter were examined and a package of specific measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 months of the present year was outlined in the light of the demands arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It was noted that the first quarter's construction program was successfully fulfilled. At the same time, a number of contracting associations, trusts and combines did not cope with the prescribed targets. The leaders of construction ministries and departments must ensure that work is stepped up at construction projects nearing completion and that their material and technical provision is improved.

The conference stressed the urgent need to make good the backlog which has been permitted in the construction of schools, children's preschool institutions, health, vocational and technical training and cultural projects, enterprises concerned with consumer goods production and also production capacities of great significance in tackling the food program. Particular attention is required by questions of economy and thrift, the rational use of building materials and structures and the establishment of the requisite order at construction sites.

Participating in the conference's work were Yu. B. Kolokolov, Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary; V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan; Belorussian CP Central Committee executives; leaders of construction ministries and departments, the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy and Gossnab and the State Committee for the Production and Supply of Equipment Agriculture and also of the ministries of the timber and wood processing industry, housing and municipal services and motor transportation and the Belorussian railroad.

ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, VIEWS MEASURES

LD040801 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 22 April publishes on pages 2-3 an 8,000-word ARMENPRESS-attributed abridged version of the report delivered by G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, at the 21 April Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum, under the general headline "On the Armenian CP Central Committee's Organizational and Political Measures To Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian CP Congress."

The report details these measures, noting the importance of accelerating labor productivity growth, outlines the tasks of party organizations in the different economic sectors and discusses the role of ideological educational work.

Congress Decisions Discussed

LD041431 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian CP Central Committee plenum was held 21 April 1981.

The plenum examined the question "On the Organizational and Political Measures of the Armenian CP Central Committee To Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian CP Congress."

Comrade G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Comrade A.A. Daniyelyan, secretary of Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom; Comrade S.S. Fagradyan, toolmaker at the Armelektromash Production Association; Comrade G.M. Mugnetsyan, first secretary of Dilizhan Armenian CP Gorkom; Comrade P.D. Arakelyan, Milkmaid at the Katnaratskiy Sovkhoz, Kalininskiy Rayon; Comrade S.Ye. Nazaryan, first secretary of Aniyskiy Armenian CP Raykom; Comrade B.M. Mkrtchyan, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST: Comrade E.M. Kirakosy, chairman of Leninakan Gorispolkom; Comrade S.Kh. Gevorkyan, worker at the Sasunikskiy Sovkhoz, Ashtarakskiy Rayon; Comrade G.A. Gasparyan, director of the Zangezurskiy copper and molybdenum combine, and Comrade S.M. Vartanyan, chairman of the board of the A. Khandzhyan Kolkhoz, Araratskiy Rayon.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the Central Committee plenum.

The plenum adopted a relevant resolution on the question discussed. There was unanimous approval of the long-term plan of the Armenian CP Central Committee's organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian CP Congress.

With this the Armenian CP Central Committee completed its work.

TRANSCAUCASUS BORDER GUARDS PARTY AKTIV MEETS

LD041309 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Border Communists' Forum"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Guards party aktiv. It was opened by Maj Gen M.F. Cheredilov, chief of the guards' political section.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, participated in the work of the party aktiv meeting.

A report, "The Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Commanders, Political Organs and Party Organizations Arising from the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by Lt Gen N.I. Makarov, a 26th CPSU Congress delegate and chief of the USSR KGB's Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Guards.

Communist V. Loboda, V. Pashnin, G. Laziashvili and other participated in the discussion of the report.

Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, a 26th CPSU Congress delegate and chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards, addressed the party aktiv meeting.

In the decision adopted the participants in the district party aktiv meeting gave the assurance that under the CPSU Central Committee's leadership the communists and servicemen of the district will exert every effort for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and will continue vigilantly to guard our motherland's southern borders.

The meeting's participants adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST 13-15 APR

LD041625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Saratov, 15 Apr TASS--M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Saratovskaya Oblast 13-15 April. He spoke at a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv which discussed the tasks of further increasing grain production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

A conference of party and soviet workers and industrial enterprise leaders was held. It examined questions of increasing the production of consumer goods.

M.S. Solomentsev visited the scientific research institute of agriculture of the southeast, familiarized himself with the work of the selection center and visited a number of the oblast's farms where he displayed interest in the preparation for the spring fieldwork, the state of affairs in stockraising and the progress in fulfilling the plans for social transformations in the countryside.

At the Nitron Production Association he displayed interest in the organization of labor, the utilization of the operating capacities and the construction of housing. At the industrial glass plant he talked with leaders and workers about implementation of the decisions of the Soviet communists' forum and the progress of the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. M.S. Solomentsev familiarized himself with urban construction, drew attention to the need to improve the architectural appearance of residential areas and displayed interest in the satisfaction of the population's demand for industrial goods and foodstuffs.

On his tour of the oblast M.S. Solomentsev was accompanied by V.K. Gusev, first secretary of Saratovskiy Obkom, and N.S. Aleksandrov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

ESTONIAN COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSES

LD041411 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 3

[ETA Report: "Estonian SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] An Estonian SSR Supreme Court plenum has examined the reports of V.Litvinov and Ya. Odar, chairman of the supreme court divisions, on the work done in 1980 and the courts' tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The plenum pointed to the importance of stepping up the preventive educational influence of legal proceedings, demanded the precise and unswerving enforcement of the laws aimed in particular at combating embezzlements of state and public property, mismanagement, extravagance, bribetaking, various abuses in the trade sphere, juvenile delinquency, drunkeness and parasitism.

Attention was drawn to the great significance of the correct settlement of civil-law disputes.

In connection with the changes in labor legislation the plenum introduced amendments and an addendum, on the basis of the report delivered by Supreme Court member T. Kollom, to the previously adopted guiding resolution of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court plenum.

A procurator's appeal on a criminal case was also heard as an act of supervision.

The plenum was conducted by R. Simson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court. Taking part in the work of the plenum were I. Samoschenko, USSR deputy minister of justice, and P. Vasikov, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee administrative organs department.

OIL EXPERT DISCUSSES SOVIET ENERGY POLICY

LD050410 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 May 81

["Talk" by Soviet oil expert Boris Rachkov: "Why the Soviet Union Is Not Facing the Danger of an Energy Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Western propagandists who say that an energy crisis in the Soviet Union is a possibility are basing their assumptions on the crisis that has enveloped the capitalist economy. All attempts, particularly in the United States, to solve it have produced no results. Why? Because no U.S. Government has been willing to check the main culprits in the crisis, the U.S. monopolies which want to develop all sectors of energy production. They regard oil as a basis for the country's energy budget because oil earns them unparalleled profits.

There are no monopolies in the Soviet Union which exploit the oil of other nations. Oil, like other energy resources, is controlled by the state and is the property of the nation. Therefore, nobody in the Soviet Union gives preference to the production of oil at the expense of developing other resources needed for energy production, as is the case in the United States.

Oil production in the Soviet Union, including gas condensate, was increased seventeenfold in the last 30 years, and last year it exceeded 600 million tons. The production of natural gas in our country has increased more than fivefold compared to that of all the developing countries put together. Oil production in the West is used to stifle the other energy sectors because of the desire of businessmen to make high profits, while in the Soviet state the development of these other sectors is encouraged by all means. An example of this is that the coal production has decreased in West Europe and Japan by almost 50 percent in the last 30 years. In Holland it ceased completely as a result of pressures exerted by oil companies, particularly Royal Dutch Shell. As for the Soviet Union, it has increased coal production by well over fourfold.

Today more than twice as much coal is produced in our country than in all of West Europe. A third of a century ago it was quite the reverse. The Soviet Union is generating electric power on a large scale today through the use of dozens of very large electric power stations and hundreds of other smaller ones. New and even larger electric power stations will be built. One must mention that the Soviet Union was also the first country to build an atomic power station. The atomic power stations will shortly catch up with the hydroelectric power stations in production capacity.

U.S. leaders, one after another, used to promise OPEC countries that they would set things in motion for the (?conservation) of oil, but nothing has been done because the giant oil monopolies are not interested. Therefore, the United States is continuing to encroach on the reserves and wealth of others. As for the Soviet Union, it meets all its fuel needs itself. It also makes a great contribution to the world oil balance. Every year the United States imports about 400 million tons of oil and oil byproducts, whereas in 1979 alone the Soviet Union exported 314 million tons of fuel to socialist states and to some capitalist countries.

There is another aspect of this matter which is no less important. With Soviet assistance large industries for the production of oil, coal, gas and electricity have been established abroad, above all in Arab countries. In light of this, the annual contribution of the Soviet Union to the global production of energy appears even more enormous. Thus, we see that the United States is exhausting the international energy market whereas the Soviet Union is filling it. One must also point out that the 26th CPSU Congress decided to continue the prospecting for energy sources on a scale which will prevent the emergence in the USSR of any aspect of the energy crisis. This is extremely important to the Soviet socialist economy. Therefore, the Soviets view the future with hope and do not need the resources of others. On the contrary, our country helps its friends if they need fuel.

These are the facts. No amount of propaganda can hide the truth, that being that it is not the Soviet Union which encroaches on the resources of others, but the Western monopolies which are chasing after enormous profits. They want at whatever cost to keep Middle East oil one of themajor sources of these profits.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY VIEWS DEVELOPMENT TASKS

LD041607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's New Targets"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry Collegium was held in Moscow 24 April to discuss sector development tasks in fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. USSR Coal Industry Minister B.F. Bratchenko delivered the report.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the Collegium session.

The Collegium determined measures to increase coal extraction, to make rational use of equipment and resources and to expedite the startup of extraction enterprise capacities. It is planned to make wider use of the experience of leading collectives and to provide the sector with highly productive equipment. It was noted that the miners will make every effort to strengthen the country's fuel and energy complex.

V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in the Collegium's work.

CHEMICAL MINISTRY COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES SECTOR TASKS

LD041601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] TASS--Sector development tasks to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at an enlarged session of the Ministry of Chemical Industry Collegium held 22 April in Moscow. A report was delivered by Minister of Chemical Industry V.V. Listov.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the Collegium session.

NEED TO IMPROVE CONSUMER SERVICES SEEN IN GRODNO

LD041207 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Serve People"]

[Text] The party organization of Grodno's city food trade organization numbers 170 communists in its ranks and all the CPSU members and candidate members working in the sector belong to it. In recent years the party organization has grown by nearly 80 members and includes five shop organizations.

A.A. Lorach, a specialist with rich practical experience, has been elected to the post of full-time secretary.

Having grown quantitatively and qualitatively, the party organization is able, via leaders who are communists, to solve production questions on a greater scale and has intensified its monitoring of cadres' work and of the execution of party and government decisions and also its own resolutions. Paramount attention is paid by the party bureau and party organization commissions to generalizing and introducing advanced experience, to the mentor movement, to training young trade workers and to nurturing in them great pride in their profession.

The cadres' purposeful, persistent activity is producing positive results: Grodno's trade is functioning steadily, successfully developing its network, maintaining it in good condition on the whole and stepping up trade turnover each year.

In the republic's services sphere now there are over 30,000 communists united in hundreds of party organizations and party groups, which can be found in practically all production links. The broad network of primary organizations and the placement of communists in decisive sectors of production make it possible to promptly influence the state of affairs and skillfully solve important tasks connected with serving the working people.

The 26th party congress paid great attention to the work of trade and consumer service enterprises. In the CPSU Central Committee report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The store, the canteen, the laundry, the dry cleaner's--people go to these places every day. What can they buy? How are they greeted? How do people talk to them? How long do they spend on the various everyday chores? People judge our work to a large extent by how these questions are resolved. They judge strictly, exactingly."

The sectors of the services sphere are not simply sectors called on to fulfill a plan but services dealing directly with people, with all the diversity of their tastes, with people's mood. Their work cannot be reduced to plan fulfillment percentages alone, the main factor here is satisfying people's demands and satisfying them to good standards and promptly. The implementation of these high demands depends greatly on the level of primary party organizations' work, their militancy and persistence and their ability to solve creatively the responsible tasks entrusted to them. The services sphere is now a combat sector of party work, a sector requiring close daily attention.

Party organizations' main mission consists in making a weighty contribution to further improving the work of their enterprises' collectives and to nurturing in people a responsible attitude to the work entrusted to them. Practice and experience show that the greatest successes in improving working people's services are being achieved by those party committees and primary organizations which focus their attention on key questions, make an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in specific sectors of production and show persistence and initiative in seeking and making use of reserves for improving the quality and efficiency of enterprises' activity and for satisfying more fully the population's growing requirements. Such a style in work to improve the consumer service system and to ensure it achieves the highest quality indicators by it is characteristic primarily of many party organizations in Gomel, Polotsk, Novopolotsk and other cities.

It is incumbent on party organizations to pay particular attention to the key question of their work--the selection, placement and education of cadres and the strengthening of lagging sectors with skilled workers. A large place must be assigned to monitoring the administration's activity so that the store director, consumer service enterprise leader or canteen or cafe manager is constantly aware of being under the scrutiny of the party organization and collective. In this connection the practice has everywhere become established of hearing reports from communists to their party comrades on their fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU rules and their official duties. But the problem here is that it is more often rank and file communists not leaders, who make the reports. Moreover, people do not always prepare thoroughly for the discussion and then these measures do not achieve their aim, become a mere formality and thwart party discipline.

Quite a lot has been done in the republic to develop trade and consumer service enterprises and to raise the standard of their activity. Considerable work has been done recently to introduce into these spheres advanced forms and methods of service which are convenient for the population, to modernize the network and to improve its aesthetic state. The practice of selling goods and providing services actually at industrial enterprises, construction projects and institutions has become more widespread. However, it is still frequently the case that to obtain a particular service a person has to travel from one side of a city to the other or from a village to the rayon center--more often than not during worktime. Occasionally leaders of trade organizations poorly monitor the maintenance of the minimum range of goods in stores, the repair of small items at consumer service enterprises takes a long time, and "quick service bars," where you could get shoes repaired or clothes cleaned quickly, have disappeared almost everywhere.

Party organizations must combat all these negative phenomena, forestall shortcomings and creatively solve the question of comprehensive services for the population in the light of the development of the city or rayon. The Bobruysk Belorussian CP Gorkom, for example, cannot be accused of being inattentive to the services sphere. As long ago as 1978 the gorkom bureau examined at a session the question of the work of consumer service enterprises in selecting, placing and training cadres. The gorkom returned to this question last winter as a check.

The service sphere seemed to be the subject of the party committee's close attention. However, there are still many shortcomings in the work of city consumer service enterprises. The Bobruysk citizens' many complaints to the editorial board and to other authorities are evidence of this. What is going wrong? Primarily the fact that the gorkom does not always buttress adopted resolutions with the necessary organizational work and second, that it does not ensure that the services sphere's material and technical base is strengthened by enlisting enterprises' resources.

The duty of party organizations is to launch socialist competition on a wider scale for the introduction of progressive forms of work in the services sphere, for providing the working people with the very best services and for fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

PETROPAVLOVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM VIEWS CONSUMER GOODS

LD041433 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Better and Varied Goods"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk--A report from the Petropavlovsk party gorkom on work to mobilize labor collectives to further increase production of consumer goods, expand their range and improve their quality in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands has been discussed by a Kazakh CP Obkom plenum. A.Ye. Lipovoy, first secretary of the party gorkom, delivered the report.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the city's industrial enterprises overfulfilled the targets for production of silk and knitted goods, furniture and whole milk products. Production of the Kazakhstan stereo radio cassette player and a new model of tape recorder has been started. Production of consumer goods from machine building enterprises has increased considerably, and 200 models and styles of clothing and footwear have been introduced. Thus a good foundation has been laid for increasing goods in popular demand in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Over R20 million has been invested in the development of the material and technical base of sectors connected with the production of consumer goods. The range of goods will be expanded with the completion of the construction of the educational equipment plant and felt boot factory and the increase in the capacities of the urban dairy.

However, the party gorkom and primary party organizations are still not using all reserves to increase production of consumer goods and are reorganizing the style and method of running the economy only slowly. Trade organizations are poor at studying consumer demand and are not doing enough to strengthen ties with enterprises.

Measures were outlined to eliminate shortcomings and further increase the quantity and quality of goods.

V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Obkom, spoke at the plenum.

ECONOMIC, THEORETICAL CASE FOR PERSONAL PLOTS

LD041219 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Correspondent A. Chernichenko interviews with participants in the First All-Union Conference on Personal Plot Development Problems: "Part of Our Wealth"]

[Text] A.I. Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture:

At the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "Kholkhozes and sovkhozes are still the basis of socialist agriculture. But this definitely does not mean that the potential of personal plots can be neglected. Experience shows that plots can be of substantial help when it comes to the production of meat, milk and some other products. Orchards, vegetable plots, poultry and livestock belonging to working people are part of our common wealth."

Attaching great importance to this question, the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted two resolutions in the last 4 years on measures to further increase agricultural output on personal plots belonging to the population.

The resolutions are being fulfilled. Last year 1.7 times as many young animals and poultry were sold to the population as in 1970.

Compared with 1976 the number of hogs on personal plots has increased by 19 percent and poultry by 11 percent. Vegetable production has increased by 15 percent, meat production by 8 percent and egg production by 3 percent. During this period overall gross output from personal plots has increased by 4 percent and last year personal plots provided 64 percent of all the potatoes produced in the country, 34 percent of the vegetables, 33 percent of the fruit and berries, 30 percent of the meat, 29 percent of the milk and 32 percent of the eggs. Moreover, 23 million head of cattle, 14 million hogs and 30 million sheep and goats were kept on plots--one-fifth of the total unionwide stock of these animals. Sowing areas in the possession of plot owners constitute 2.8 percent of the all-union area.

At the same time, far from full use is being made of possibilities for increasing production of meat, milk and other products. The example of the Baltic Republics shows that it is possible to purchase from a cow kept by a rural household six and sometimes ten times as much milk as is purchased from the average cow. Per standard head of livestock the Baltic Republics purchase 3-5 times as much meat as other parts of the country.

The question of the rural population's self-sufficiency increases in significance with each passing year.

It must be remembered that when a person leaves the countryside for the city we not only lose a producer of agricultural products but automatically gain another consumer. We can and must utilize the agricultural skills and ability of the new city-dweller by exploiting all forms of collective fruit and vegetable growing: give him a plot and sell young animals and fodder. His ability and drive are our common asset which must be fully utilized.

In order to heighten young families' interest in subsidiary farming sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to issue them with young animals free of charge, at the farm's expense, and also to help them construct the farm buildings they will require.

In 1981 the USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant fruit-growing associations credit of up to R3,000 for the construction or acquisition of sheds. The credit must be repaid within 10 years starting from the third year after receipt.

All this is being done to ensure that as many families as possible have subsidiary plots. Only 69 percent of families in the countryside have plots at the moment. Some 49 percent keep cows and 35 percent hogs. These figures indicate the tremendous reserves as yet untapped.

M.G. Vasyliv, secretary of Lvovskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom:

L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" contains the following remarkable passage: "A country-dweller without a plot is like a tree without roots." The personal plot is the root that feeds its owner not only physically but also emotionally, aesthetically and even morally.

The private sector in our densely populated oblast comprises 437,000 plots. They account for 10 percent of all agricultural land in the oblast. In 1979 personal plots were responsible for 76 percent of the oblast's potato output, 61 percent of its milk yield, 54 percent of its egg production and 43 percent of its meat output.

Compared with 1965 personal plot gross output increased by 23.9 percent and its livestock raising output increased by 30.3 percent. The results of the increase in personal plot output are there for all to see--statistics show that the rural population of our oblast does not buy, for example, meat products from state resources. In fact, it sells these products to the state and to the consumer cooperative system.

One very important question, of course, is fodder supply. According to the established procedure here, farms set aside for livestock owners 10 percent of the hay, cured hay and silage they procure. But if a man has cut manually areas where it is impossible to use public equipment he gets one-half of the amount procured.

At the beginning of the year we carried out an opinion poll which involved the oblast's entire rural population. We wanted to find out what types of livestock and poultry people would like to raise, when they would like to acquire the animals and on what terms.

Having generalized the data obtained, we established that the population wanted to be sold 15,000 calves, 90,000 piglets and 8 million head of poultry. Proposals were made for the further regularization of fodder supply and animal technician and veterinary services. Practical work on the fulfillment of these wishes is now being completed in the oblast.

It emerged in the course of the poll that some families--young ones, as a rule--want to keep livestock but do not have the funds to buy it. Our farms have been able to find a way out. They gave livestock to these families free of charge and when they sell them after fattening them up the money paid for the young animals' initial weight is taken from them.

There is another way out: In the past 5-year plan in our oblast those who wanted to acquire livestock were provided with credits to the sum of R805,000.

The rural inhabitant is an economist by nature. He has immediately appreciated the advantages and benefit of cooperation between personal plots and the public sector. Figures confirm this.

Last year the aggregate income of a kolkhoz member's family in the oblast was R3,420.6. This is structured as follows: Income from personal plots was 33 percent, from the kolkhoz 35 percent and from the state 32 percent.

The role of public-sector farming in incomes is increasing every year. Suffice it to say that in recent years the average monthly earnings of kolkhoz members have more than doubled.

What does this indicate? The fact that the growth of income from personal subsidiary plots cannot be considered in isolation. After all kolkhozes and sovkhozes grant the plot owners pasture and part of their other fodder free of charge, for example. Coarse and succulent fodder is sold not purchase price but at cost price. All this means that the income from rural inhabitants' personal plots is a result of their labor in the public sector and depends primarily on it. We have calculated that every year it is possible to feed 50,000-60,000 head of cattle on the plots of the oblasts' rural inhabitants. This will make it possible to save R15-20 million on the building of livestock-raising premises alone and to release 1,500 working people!

The future rural production worker also takes his first, albeit childish, steps in labor in the yard, on the personal and domestic plot. We are enlisting schools and young naturalists stations in the development of personal plots on a broad scale. Labor on personal subsidiary plots teaches, educates and trains one to make good use of leisure time.

Dr of Economic Sciences Prof G.I. Shmelev, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System:

I would like to emphasize the fact that in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress questions of the development of personal subsidiary plots are concentrated in the section entitled "Development of the Agroindustrial Complex." This is of fundamental significance. It means that the party regards personal subsidiary plots as a constituent part of the national economic agroindustrial complex along with large agricultural enterprises--kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm associations, as their junior partner in the production of agricultural produce.

There is a lot of talk now about personal subsidiary plots. But when emphasis is placed only on their economic significance, a reasonable question might arise: Do we support personal subsidiary plots only because they are economically necessary now, that is, for purely pragmatic reasons, or for reasons of principle, because this form of farming is a constituent part of socialist rural production?

The question has far more than just theoroetical significance. The direction and substance of concrete practical measures and the moral climate with regard to personal subsidiary plots depend on the correct answer to it. Inadequate study of the social essence and economic role of personal subsidiary plots, the lack of a long-term concept of their development and the lack of regard for the immediate and remote negative consequences of particular decisions and actions with regard to them have given rise in the past to instability in the status of personal subsidiary plots.

Many figures have been heard at this conference confirming the constant growth in the productivity and efficiency of personal subsidiary plots at the present time. This is the result of the wise policy of the party, which is seeking to make fuller use of this significant reserve in rural production, a reserve for increasing the people's well-being.

Personal subsidiary plots are not an "anomaly". They are not the backyard of Soviet agriculture incompatible with its socialist basis but are an organic constituent part of it. And despite the cries of our ideological opponents, we are in no way "preaching heresy" in implementing measures to actively support personal subsidiary plots. We are proceeding from positions of principle, not immediate pragmatic aims. The socialist nature of personal subsidiary plots in our country is determined by a multitude of factors. In the first place, they are worked by public production workers using their own labor. Second, they are closely linked with public production and are a necessary addition to it in creating the country's food stocks. Third, personal subsidiary plots play a part in reproducing the work force employed in the public sector of agriculture. Finally, the subsidiary plots do not reinforce the peasant's private-owner mentality but on the contrary enable it to be overcome since it organically combines public and personal interests.

RASHIDOV WRITES ON DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK FARMING

LD041101 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee: "Uzbekistan's Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress made a major contribution to further developing the party's agrarian policy and to the theory and practice of kolkhoz and sovkhoz building. Now ever increasing significance is assumed by a comprehensive approach to resolving tasks of the steady, onward upsurge of socialist agriculture and associated sectors of industry, the deepening of production intensification and the targeted program method of planning, which stimulate the achievement of high end results.

Taking into consideration the special role of the agricultural sector in the country's economy, Comdrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in the report to the congress: "We will continue to allocate large financial and material resources to the countryside and continue the systematic transfer of this sector to an industrial footing. But the center of gravity now--and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is shifting to the return on capital investments, the growth of agricultural productivity and the deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex."

The resolution of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress is now at the center of the practical actions of the party organization and the working people of Uzbekistan, as of the entire country. The tremendous production potential created over the years of the 5-year plans is the material base for the further quantitative and qualitative development of the republic's agriculture. Its formation required a great effort on the part of the communists and all the urban and rural working people of Uzbekistan, the constant attention and assistance of the Leninist Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the practical participation of the fraternal union republics. There are now cooperating within the republic's agroindustrial complex approximately 2,000 kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm organizations, hundreds of processing enterprises, large-capacity mineral fertilizer and agricultural and irrigation machine-building plants, major water resources construction administrations, a large network of material and technical supply enterprises and approximately 100 scientific research and educational institutes and experimental stations.

Guided by the state program for the comprehensive development of the economy, Uzbekistan's party, soviet and economic organs have spent many years resolving in practice the task of the development and cooperation of the agrarian and industrial sectors of the national economy, displaying in this the necessary consistency, persistence and purposefulness. A tremendous path has been traveled in the development of all sectors of agriculture and, above all, cotton growing. From being an importer of cotton fiber, the USSR has become its leading exporter. Last year Uzbekistan sold to the state 6,237,000 tons of cotton, and during the 10th 5-Year Plan period as a whole the republic produced 28.5 million tons of raw cotton--4 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. The gross yield of grain in 1980 exceeded 2.5 million tons, of fruit and vegetable produce--5 million tons, and silk cocoons--30,000 tons. The production and sales to the state of meat, milk and eggs increased by considerable amounts. The republic significantly overfulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for developing the agrarian sector of the economy.

Efficient cooperation among all sectors and services of the agroindustrial complex played an important role in this rapid increase in results. There are many examples of this. Let us cite some of them. It is known that the biological yield of cotton without the application of fertilizer is limited to an average of [illegible] quintals of raw cotton.

Uzbekistan has exceeded the 33-quintal mark. This is the result of a well-thought-out system of agricultural techniques and chemistry. The giant chemical plants constructed in the republic produce approximately 7 million tons of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, defoliants and crop protection agents in a year. The bulk of the requirement for mineral fertilizers is satisfied by producing them locally--which has not only improved and sped up deliveries to our fields but also sharply reduced transportation costs. Large consignments of fertilizers carrying the trademark of Uzbek enterprises are constantly dispatched also to other republics of the country.

Throughout the history of cotton growing the gathering of the harvest has remained the most labor-intensive element. It would drag out over 3-4 months, there would be large losses owing to bad weather, and there would be sharp falls in quality. Only with the emergence of Soviet equipment did it become possible to increase the mechanized gathering of cotton every year. Last year the republic's farms gathered 63 percent of the harvest--4 million tons--with cotton-harvesting units. This is almost three times as much as 10 years ago. The harvest period has been appreciably reduced. The state cotton procurements plan is now fulfilled by the beginning of November.

A tremendous contribution has been made to the successful development of cotton growing by the creation and the constant broadening of the agricultural machine-building base. The "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo all-union production association has been set up in Tashkent. It embraces such large enterprises as the Tashkent tractor plant, Uzbekselmash, Tashselmash, Chirchikselmash and a number of design and technological organizations.

The network of processing industry enterprises is expanding yearly. More than 100 cotton plants and hundreds of procurement centers receive the harvest from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, carry out the cleaning, drying and initial processing of the raw cotton, prepare seeds, supply the country's textile industry with fiber and deliver output to foreign states.

In recent years the republic has been developing its own food base increasingly vigorously. Special concern is being shown to increase output of livestock products. Hundreds of interfarm enterprises have been created for the fattening of livestock, the efficiency of kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock raising has been increased, and large industrial meat and dairy complexes have been commissioned. Many livestock-raising units have been set up in the system of rural cooperatives and on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. The fodder base has been enlarged. The measures taken have made it possible to increase average annual production of meat 31 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, of milk--42 percent, and eggs--65 percent.

An increasingly prominent place in the republic's agroindustrial complex is occupied by vegetable growing, viticulture and also the processing of output from these sectors. The republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming alone has 215 sovkhozes and 44 processing enterprises. Almost 60 percent of the commodity output in terms of fruit and grapes produced in Uzbekistan comes from this ministry's agroindustrial associations.

The increase in commodity output in all sectors of agriculture posed the problem of constantly increasing processing enterprise capacities. In the last 5-year period many new enterprises in the meat and dairy, food and light industries began operation in the republic. The network of these enterprises is also being expanded by organizing industrial subsidiaries in small towns and rural rayons. About 300 subsidiaries are already in operation. Last year they produced agricultural machine-building goods and consumer goods and products worth over R300 billion.

Water resources and construction organizations are now an integral creative part of the agroindustrial complex. They have dozens of construction industry plants at their disposal. This powerful springboard provides the virgin lands which are being opened up with prefabricated ferroconcrete irrigation systems, facilities for surface and subsurface irrigation and structures for production and housing installations. Irrigation and construction workers open up about 100,000 hectares of desert land each year. Hundreds of major mechanized sovkhozes have been constructed and the Golodnaya, Karshinskaya and Surkhansherabadskaya Steppes, the central Fergana and the lower reaches of the Amu Darya have been restored to new life.

Uzbekistan's agroindustrial complex is a complex multifaceted production and economic system. Apart from the agricultural sector, it includes the light and food industry, the procurement network and its enterprises, storage and transportation facilities, consumer cooperatives and industrial organizations, subsidiary farms, and also the population's personal plots. Approximately half of all working people in the republic's national economy are involved in part of the complex. This fact alone makes the further shaping and development of the agroindustrial complex a prime concern.

The main tasks of the Uzbek SSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan are defined by "The Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development, approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. These envisage an increase of 17-19 percent in average annual gross agricultural output. Output of cotton--the chief product from irrigated land--will total 30 million tons over the 5 years. Measures are being taken to further increase yields of the most valuable fine-fiber cotton. By the end of the 5-year period annual delivery of this cotton will amount to 500,000 tons.

Food production will increase markedly. The average annual grain harvest in the republic will be raised to 3 million tons, meat production (carcass weight) to 410,000 tons, milk to 2.7 million tons. As early as this year it is planned to obtain no less than 360,000 tons of meat and 2.3 million tons of milk from all categories of farms. Viticulture, melon-growing and fruit and vegetable growing will be further developed. The opening up of the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes and other tracts of virgin land will continue apace. It has been decided to bring about 500,000 hectares of irrigated land into use and to extend water supplies to 2.5 million of pasture. In 1985 the republic's industry will bring production of cotton and silk textiles up to 570 million square meters, vegetable oil up to 485,000 tons and canned fruit and vegetables up to 11 billion standard cans.

The program for further developing agricultural production is being reinforced by the buildup of production capacities. By means of modernization and new construction the republic's leading enterprises will considerably expand the output of agricultural equipment. Uzbekistan's chemical industry will increase the output of mineral fertilizers 40 percent.

The correct correlations of the spheres of agricultural production and its material and technical support is a particularly crucial matter and in many cases directly ensures success. The increase in the scales of production, enhanced safekeeping and improved quality of output and the transition to industrial techniques in fields and livestock units require the further reequipping of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with more powerful and versatile machinery.

It must be admitted, however, that many types of equipment produced by the all-union Soyuzmashkhlopkovodsvto Production Association still do not match up to the increased requirements. In addition, the scale of production still does not cover the constantly growing requirements of the country's cotton-growing farms.

In this connection there is an urgent and acute need for a fundamental modernization primarily of enterprises like Uzbekselmash, Chirchikselmash, Tashkhimselmash, Normal and the Tashkent unit plant, which are called on to ensure the series output of the dozens of types of machinery, mechanisms and attachments which go to make up the complex cotton cultivating equipment. Unfortunately not all the machines recommended for production have been put onto the production line. And the main reason is an acute shortage of capacities.

The program of work for the 11th 5-Year Plan set the task of commissioning new shops at the Tashkent tractor plant. The solution of this task is becoming an urgent matter for the republic's party and soviet organs and the enterprise's many thousands-strong collective. As the only enterprise in the country supplying tractors modified for cotton harvesting, the Tashkent tractor plant largely predetermines the development of scientific and technical progress in cotton growing and other sectors of irrigated arable farming. The multiple-row and wide-row cotton-growing equipment created by our designers and put into series production requires a more powerful tractor. The present tractor, the T-28-KH4, is a low-power one. The series production of an 80-horsepower and in the immediate future 100-horsepower and 150-horsepower tractors adapted for cotton cultivation must be increased as rapidly as possible. The tempo of the enterprise's modernization must be considerably increased.

This task can only be resolved with the most active participation of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Its aid is also required in resolving questions of the all-round acceleration of the construction, in the city of Leninsk, Andizhanskaya Oblast, of a plant for the production of tractor trailers with an increased hopper capacity and other output and a plant in Dzhizak for the production of machinery to apply mineral fertilizer to the soil.

Complex tasks must also be resolved in organizing the series production at Tashselmash of a machine capable of performing simultaneously all the processes involved in more complete and higher-quality harvesting. It is a case of a unit eliminating the subsequent mechanical and manual collection of fallen cotton. It is well known that this problem is also of social significance. The arrival of new harvesting equipment in the cottonfields will end the utilization of the manual labor of part of the rural and urban population during the harvest work. And this will have a beneficial effect on the development of other sectors, on reducing output prime cost and cotton losses and on accelerating the harvesting process.

Crucial tasks must also be resolved in the sphere of further expanding production of the chemicals essential to agriculture. In the new 5-year plan specific emphasis is being placed on the creation of capacities in the republic for the adequate production of plant protection agents and defoliants. As early as this year capacities of this sort are being commissioned and started up in the cities of Navoi and Fergana.

The safekeeping and processing of agricultural output remain an urgent issue. Much here must be done by the cotton cleaning industry, which has also been assigned the functions of procurer. A "roundtable" meeting of representatives of the country's cotton sowing republics and union agricultural and light industry ministries held last fall in Tashkent by the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN and devoted to the task of improving the quality of raw cotton and fiber revealed many reserves in the spheres of cotton cultivation, storage and processing. The Uzbek CP Central Committee adopted a detailed resolution on the meeting's materials at the time. Measures are being implemented to improve the condition of the raw cotton handed over and the sowing of new strains of cotton with better industrial indicators is being expanded.

The network of drying and cleaning shops is being expanded, new cotton mills and storage premises are being constructed, and the initial processing of cotton is being improved. It is planned to transfer a number of the sector's enterprises to the production of scarified cotton seeds for sowing.

Other sectors are also faced just as keenly with the task of fully preserving and effectively processing the harvest. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Food Industry and kolkhozes, sovkhozes and trade organizations must commission hundreds of processing enterprises and shops, vegetable and fruit storage premises, and refrigerators. A large strenuous program, and tens of thousands of people are taking part in its implementation. The republic's party organizations are stepping up control over its fulfillment.

The development of agroindustrial associations is an important avenue. A number of such formations are now operating in the republic. Practice has entirely justified their creation. Their activity is marked by good creative initiative and the large-scale use of local potential. This particularly distinguishes the fruit and vegetable and interfarm stockraising associations. The Lenin Association in Namanganskaya Oblast, the Kommunizm Association in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, the Academician Shreder and Yusupov Associations in Tashkentskaya Oblast, and the Kirov Association in Andizhanskaya Oblast are gaining strength. When the sovkhozes and services forming these associations are assigned their specialization, the concentration of the production of particular types of output, and the skillful combination and utilization of material and technical resources and manpower make it possible [presumably, for the associations] not only to increase the productivity of fields and livestock units but also, through their own reserves and state investments, to expand production rapidly, assimilate new lands, bring land areas in the foothills and mountains into circulation, construct new settlements and create their own processing and construction base.

The rapid growth of the effectiveness of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex has been proved by practice. This is borne out by the experience of the Uzplodoovoshchvinprom Republic Association. Early this year it was transformed into the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. The concentration of the functions of the production, procurement, industrial processing and sale of fruit and vegetable produce in a single complex has enabled the association to increase output 50 percent over the 5-year period and to sell the state an additional 280,000 tons of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, and grapes and produce above-plan industrial output worth R230 million.

Agroindustrial integration is also urgent in sectors like karakul raising, sericulture, and bast growing. In the long term the integration of the cotton complex is not ruled out, and it should more closely coordinate the efforts of the partners in resolving common tasks. These problems are being thoroughly and comprehensively considered and weighed in the republic and the most effective options are being worked out.

The all-round assimilation of scientifically substantiated crop rotations is a very important task. It will be recalled that alfalfa and corn cultivated on crop rotation fields as predecessors for cotton determine the fodder base for stockraising in our zone. The new irrigated lands being brought into agricultural use in the current 5-year period will be used to a considerable extent for the practical assimilation of the crop rotations which have been adopted. Here the Uzbek party, soviet, and agricultural organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes will take every possible step to further intensify social production and increase the yield of cotton, whose increasing production remains the most important patriotic and international duty of Uzbek working people and their first commandment in the all-union division of labor.

We do not forget the great tasks connected with the continuation of scientific and planning studies to redirect part of the flow of Siberian waters to central Asia. The instructions on this in "The Basic Guidelines" urge us to prepare in earnest for implementing this truly great project.

Much must be done to increase the social effect of the agroindustrial complex. The republic's party committees are implementing additional measures to improve the conditions of rural labor and industrialize it. The further development of the construction base in the countryside, the creation of housing construction combines and ferroconcrete structure plants will make it possible to increase the scale of the construction of new housing and consumer and cultural services for rural workers, to step up the pace at which the smallholding system is being eliminated, and step up the improvement of hamlets' amenities. The rural housing construction cooperative movement will continue to develop in the republic.

The potential of Uzbekistan's agroindustrial system will grow with every passing year. In the 11th 5-year period large-scale monetary and material resources have been earmarked for its development. The new dimensions require the constant improvement of the management of the complex, and increasingly harmonious economic ties between its echelons. Our attention is attracted by the experience in resolving managerial problems at the rayon level in several of the country's republics. The all-union food program which is being elaborated at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative will have something of weight to say on this important issue. But it is already clear that the path of the agricultural and agroindustrial associations, that new organizational form of leadership of the complex, accords with present-day requirements and tasks. This is also borne out by Uzbekistan's practice.

It is in a mood of exhilaration, and with a high level of production and political enthusiasm, that the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan have begun the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They will do everything for the successful implementation of the program of large-scale work adopted by the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

LEADING INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DECORATED

LD300949 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Awards for Selfless Labor"]

[Excerpts] Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented high state awards to a large group of frontrunners in industrial and agricultural production on 8 April, in a ceremonial atmosphere: They won the awards for production successes achieved in fulfilling 10th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges.

Cordially congratulating the recipients, Sh.R. Rashidov stressed that their valiant labor is an example for millions of working people in Uzbekistan, who have now launched a nationwide competition for the fulfillment of tasks arising from the historic 26th CPSU decisions and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress. He wished the recipients good health and happiness and expressed confidence that they will mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with new successes in labor for the sake of the fatherland.

BRIEFS

SAKHALIN LIVESTOCK LOSSES--On the whole, livestock sovkhozes in Anivskiy Rayon of Sakhalinskaya Oblast have done well and have sold some 220 tons of milk and 250 tons of meat above the plan to the state. Animal breeders on several sovkhozes, however, have fallen behind the plan by some 45 tons of produce. More alarming is the fact that livestock losses have increased during the past 3 months. Signs of neglect are particularly evident in attending to calves which must be carefully nurtured during the first years of life. In addition better sanitary practices must be adopted and correct feeding methods employed. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 15 Apr 81 SK]

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MISSILE TRAINING NOTED

LD011327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Missile Launches Are a Combat Examination"]

[Excerpts] The winter combat training is nearing its end. It has been full of intensive work in the field, flights and sea voyages and training and tactical exercises. Inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, army and navy servicemen are increasing their training efforts and are striving to fulfill the winter training plans and socialist pledges to good quality standards and in full. Soviet servicemen are showing increased professional skill in tactical exercises involving missile launches on firing ranges, which are the highest form of the personnel's combat training and a review of the real readiness of subunits, units and ships to fulfill diverse tasks under conditions as close as possible to actual combat.

Unfortunately, some officers, ensigns and warrant officers and the crews headed by them are not showing sufficiently high professional skills in tactical exercises. This increases the time taken to prepare missile strikes and reduces the quality of control and, ultimately, the efficiency of the use of combat hardware, particularly in rehearsing a surprise "enemy" attack. In certain instances exercise leaders, seeking a high score, are taking the path of oversimplification and indulgence, choosing the most favorable time and weather conditions and thereby creating an easier situation for those undergoing training. Such facts require the most strict and principled evaluation from senior chiefs, political organs and party organizations.

For every exercise to be a genuine examination of combat maturity and to achieve its ultimate aim, full use must be made of all the potential of firing ranges. This places special responsibility on the people whose duty it is to formulate plans and tasks for combat training missile launches. When formulating them one should take full account of the likely enemy's potential and his tactical methods and strive to create training conditions conducive to improving methods of combat control and to seeking and trying new, most efficient means of using, operating and maintaining hardward and armaments.

A great role is assigned to firing range instructor groups and specialists, who have been given the right to evaluate missilemen's operations in the final stage of tactical exercises. On their methodical and professional training and competence depend to a great extent the depth of the analysis of combat work, the instructiveness of generalized experience and ultimately the objectivity of the final assessments made by commanders and senior chiefs. It is incumbent upon firing range instructors to expose in a principled and knowledgeable fashion weaknesses in the training of the personnel of teams, crews, subunits and command posts and to conduct purposeful work to study and propagate advanced experience.

A very important condition for the successful performance of missile firing is purposeful, continuous party political work aimed at ensuring the personal excellence of communists and Komsomol members and at explaining to personnel the importance of the tasks ahead. Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations should make broad use of the increased political activeness aroused in servicemen by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and direct it toward improving professional skill, toward fulfilling to good standards the pledges adopted during the training period and toward fully realizing the potential offered by firing ranges for improving missilemen's combat skill.

To reform combat training missile launches to excellent standards and to carry out in full the winter training period plans and programs and the socialist pledges is to make a worthy contribution to strengthening the armed forces' combat might and to improving the combat readiness of units and ships.